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ACHINERY and TOOLS rought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods,

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IXTURES, n Freezers, Water Coolers, Baby Carowles's Steam Pump, Climax Gas Mae, Hançock Inspirators, Wrought Iron ATLANTA, GA.

and lumplest grate and stove coal that is mined in the earth, we 2,000 HONEST POUNDS for a ton, and when you buy from us you lurged the yery best Anthracite Egg and Nut Coal on

FIRE BRICK FIRE CLAY, MARBLE DUST,

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EMENTS!

SONS,

ATLANTA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Corner Seventh and E Streets.

\$9.90 SALE ned us up on broken lots, but to

uce our stock, for the next ten aced upon our bargain counters out reserve, that have been \$13.50, \$15.00 and \$16.00,

W \$9.90! PANTS SALE!

T \$2.90

5, \$4.50, and some even \$5.00.

AT \$3.90

s that were \$4.75, \$5.50 and \$6.

⋈\$5.00≫

nts that were \$7, \$7.50 and \$8.

Manufacturing Clothiers 19 WHITEHALL ST.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1888.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE TEXAN'S TROUBLE Republican Scheme to Defeat

VOL. XXI.

FIGURING ON THE NOVEMBER ELECTION

The Vote on the Fisheries Treaty-Senator Brown's Opinion - General Gossip

About Washington Affairs,

WASHINGTON, Angust 21 - [Special.]-The leading democratic members of the house have already made estimates of their strength in the next congress. They figure out a majority of a little more than they have in the present house. They claim with confidence that they will gain one member in Missouri, two in Kentucky, three in Virginia, one in North Carolina, two, perhaps three, in Illi-nois, one in Indiana and one in California. They expect to lose one member in Minnesota, one in Ohio, two in Massa-chusetts, and possibly one in Connecticut. This would give them a gain of five. In New York they expect to hold about their present strength, or to moke a gain of one. They rather calculate on losing one and gaining two members in that state. In Iowa, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and generally throughout the other states they expect little if any change.

The republican party is sending immense oums of money down into Mr. Mills's district in Texas for the purpose of defeating him. The money has been used very effectively, and the news from Texas lately has had the effect of almost stampeding his supporters here. It is said the wool and cattle men have combined against him. They are supplemented by the republicans and that por-tion of the vote of the district which can be purchased for a moneyed consideration. Things look somewhat dark for the Texan at home now, but members of his delegation seem to be confident he can secure re-election, although they do not deny that it will only be by a great

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS. It is believed here that the French spelia-tion claims will be killed so far as this session is concerned. Mr. Burns, of Missouri, gave notice today that at the proper time he would raise the point of order that these claims cannot go through in the appropriation bill, as the rules of the house no appropriations can be made unless a therefor exists, and there is none for this. The item got into the appropriation bill by a resolution of the house early in the session. Mr. Springer occupies the chair dur-Ing this discussion. As it is generally under-stood he is opposed to the payment of the claims, and as Mr. Burns's point of order is said to be good, it is thought Mr. Springer will sus-

Major Barnes, Judge Crisp and Mr. Turner

SPEAKER CARLISLE orning and extended to him an invitation to make the opening speech at the Augusta exposition. While Mr. Carlisle did not positively accept the invitation he said if he could possibly arrange his duties here he would take pleasure in accepting. It is believed he will be there without doubt, for he certainly feels that he has not treated the people of Georgia with the courtesy they de-

enator "Bill" Chandler has given notice that he will call up what he terms southern outrages tomorrow. Chandler will devote his talents to the Louisiana election case, while Senator Hoar will deal with the Jackson, Miss., case. This is to be the formal opening of the bloody shirt feature of the campaign.

THE FISHERIES TREATY is at last out of the way. It was defeated in the senate today by a vote of 27 to 30. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has succeeded in talking more hours on this treaty that any one member has ever spoken on a single subject in the history of this country. Those who have kept account say he has spoken thirty-eight hours on this subject, and even with all that talk it

Senator Brown, today, by getting unanimous consent, called up and had passed the house bill to pay John D. Munnerlyn, of Waynes-boro, \$1,465, for services rendered as internal revenue collector just after the war. The bill had previously passed the house.

WHAT SENATOR BROWN SAYS. Senator Brown said today that he had no idea Mr. Breckinridge's trust bills would destroy the trusts, for as soon as the duty is taken off cotton bagging, cotton seed oil and other products, the manufacturers could combine with the importers and keep up prices for their mutual benefit. Senator Brown is opposed to all trusts, and thinks they should be destroyed, but does not think Mr. Breckinridge's bill will have the desired effect.

MAJOR BARNES'S SPEECH. It was announced some time ago that Major Barnes was to reply to the speech of Mr. Kennedy, of Ohio, in which occasion was taken to denounce Governor Gordon and other Geor-gians. In fact, it was understood that Major Barnes was preparing a speech, but he has how decided not to reply. The major's courage must have forsaken him at the last moment and it seems no other member of the delegation is willing to cope with Kennedy.

GEORGIANS IN WASHINGTON Captain F. C. Ainsworth has been ordered to Atlanta to inspect the new army hospital there.

Senator Colquitt and Major Barnes were up to see the president this morning. They are after some big office for a Georgian.

Judge Crisp had Messrs. John Nicholson and Eugene Hawkins here at the white house

Mr. John M. Walton, Mrs. W. A. Walton and Miss Moore, of Augusta, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Boynton, and Mr. E. R. Boynton, of Atlanta, are here. E. W. B.

REFUSED TO RECOMMIT.

Senator Gibson's Resolution in Regard to

the Fisheries Treaty Loss.
WASHINGTON, August 21.—Almost imediately after the reading of the journal of esterday, the senate went into open executive ession on the fisheries treaty, and Mr. Morgan ceeded with his speech in favor of ratifica-

Mr. Morgan spoke until noon. At the close of his speech, the proceedings of the fisheries treaty were interrupted by resolutions hereto-fore offered by Mr. McPherson, returning thanks to the state of New Jersey for the statues of Richard Stockton and Philip Kearney to be placed in the old hall of the louse of representatives, and accepting them in the name of the nation. The resolution was adopted.

ras adopted.
The Gibson resolution to recommit the fish-

was hanged this morning in the Toumbs prison for the party vote—yeas 29, nays 31.

The next vote taken was an amendment of fered by Mr. Gray, to article 11, providing that on all occasions facilities shall be accorded United States fishing vessels in Canadian ports for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies. Rejected by a like party vote—yeas 28, nays 30.

The next vote was on the resolution of ratification, requiring a two-thirds majority. The

resolution was rejected by a like party vote-

resolution was rejected by a like party vote—yeas 27, nays 30.

The following is the vote in detail:
Yeas—Bate, Beek, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Brown, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Mcherson, Morgan, Fasco, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Vest, Walthall, and Wilson of Maryland—27.
Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Chace, Chandler, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Everts, Farwell, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Inzalis, Jones of Nevada, Manderson, Mitchell, Platt, Plumb, Quay, Sabine, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stearns, Stockbridge, Teller and Wilson of Ohio—30.

Pairs—Call and Bowen, Butler an Cameron, Glbson and Cullom, Turple and Davis, Eustis and Paddock, Hearst and Stanford, Kenna and Morrill, Saulsberry and Raddleberger, Vance and Palmer. Mr. Voorhees did not vote.

Mr. Morgan moved that the president be notified of the action of the senate on the treaty. The presiding officer declared it so ordered under the rule.

The senate then proceeded to legislative

business.

The senate joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 to suppress infection in the interstate commerce of the United States was, reported and placed on the calendar.

The donference report on the naval appropriation bill was presented by Mr. Hale, briefly explained in reply to questions, and agreed to.

briefly explained in reply to questions, and agreed to.

The senate then proceeded to pass private bills upon the calendar. One of them was a bill to pension Mary Newton, daughter of a revolutionary soldier. Mr. Cockrell remarked that that was going a little too far. At the suggestion of Mr. Hoar the bill was laid aside for further investigation as to what peculiar features there might be in the bill to give it merit. All other pension bills on the calendar, ninety-three in number, were passed.

passed.

The following bills were also taken from the calendar and passed:
House bill for the relief of the Roman Catholic church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Chattanooga, Tenn., appropriating \$18,729 for damages during the war. A motion to reconsider was made and is pending.

House bills appropriating \$30,000 for a lighthouse and fog signal at or near Gull Hoal, Pamlico sound, North Carolina, and \$25,000 for a light off Pamlico Point, North Carolina were passed.

were passed.

The senate then proceeded to executive business with closed doors, and at 5:30 adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Deficiency Appropriation—The Stockton and Kearney Statues.

Washington, August 21.—Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, introduced a bill which was referred to the committee on the judiciary, changing the time for the assembling of the fifty-first and subsequent congress to the first Monday in March of each year, instead of the first Monday in December.

The house went into committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation, and discussion of the French spoliation claims section was resumed.

sumed.
Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, upon whose motion the committee on appropriations was directed to provide for the payment of claims, defended his position and argued against the proposition to appeal the cases to the supreme

Pending the conclusion of his remarks, the committee rose and the house proceeded, as per order, to the consideration of resolutions accepting, on behalf of congress, the statues of Richard Stockton and Philip Kearney, pre-sented by the state of New Jersey to be placed in statuary hall

n statuary hall.

sented by the state of New Jersey to be placed in statuary hall.

Eulogies were pronounced upon heroes, one of civil and the other of military life, by Messrs. Phelps of New Jersey, Morrow of California, Buchanan of New Jersey, Kean of New Jersey and Cox of New York.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the house renewed, in committee of the whole, consideration of the deficiency bill.

Mr. Dibble resumed his speech in support of the payment of claims, and made an exhaustive review of legislation on the subject since their inception down to the present time, and earnestly appealed to the committee to retain the section in the bill, in order that the government might do an act of long-delayed justice. Pending discussion, and without action, the house adjourned. the house adjourned.

TROUBLE WITH REFUGEES They Refuse to Surrender Their Baggage

Checks.

Washington, August 21.—Surgeon-General Hamilton has been informed by Dr. Guiteras that the camp at St. Marys, Fla., is now ready for two hundred persons. No baggage will be received there. Dr. Hutton, at Waycross, Ga., says the time has arrived for the detention of all refugees from Jacksonville. The fumigation station there is now in good order. Dr. Hutton also telegraphed that certain parties on their way from Suwannee, Fla., to Savannah, refused to give up their checks at the Waycross fumigation station and he ordered the train held until instructions were received from Washington. The baggage was finally pulled off. Checks.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

Statement of Appropriations for Fiscal Year Ending June 30.

Washington, August 21.—A statement has been prepared at the treasury department in regard to appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1839, made at the present session of congress in the regular annual appropriations bills. It is as follows: Bills finally passed by both houses, \$222,733,190; bills not yet disposed of, sundry civil appropriation bill, as passed by the house, \$23,332,406; as passed by the senate, \$28,506,999; army bill, house, \$20,003,074; senate, \$23,502,907, any bill, house, \$20,003,074; senate, \$23,504,907, any bill, house, \$20,003,074; senate, passed the house \$27,270,000. Deficiency, pending in the house, \$3,539,434. Total bills as passed by or pending in the house, \$259,797,405; senate, including amount of deficiency bill,\$310,229,716, Permanent and indefinite appropriations \$115,640,799. Total appropriation in house bills \$413,613,204; senate \$423,870,515. Estimated are revenue, \$449,563,734. Estimated surplus, \$25,590,530, based on house appropriations, and \$14,693,219 on senate appropriations. WASHINGTON, August 21 .- A statement has

For Port-au-Prince

Washington, August 21.—The United States steamer, Galena, which arrived at Norfolk this morning, will take on coal and provisions and then proceed direct to Port-au-Prince, for the purpose of protecting American interests there. She will probably leave Norfolk Wednesday, and the length of her stay at Port-au-Prince will depend altogether on the condition of afairs in that country, Rear Admiral Luce, commanding the North Atlantic station, will not accompany the vessel, as has been erroniously published. He has transferred his flag to the Yantic, and that vessel is now flag ship of the home station. The Galena is in command of Commander Chester.

Interstate Farmers' Convention. Interstate Farmers' Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 21.—The interstate farmers' convention assembled today and was called to order by the president, Colonel L. L. Polk, of Raleigh, The convention represents the cotton states. Welcoming addresses were made by Governor A. M. Scales, Hon. A. A. Thompson, mayor of Raleigh, Commissioner of Agriculture John Robinson, and Dr. G. W. Sanderlain, of Goldsboro.

Legislation on Contagious Diseases. Washington, August 21.—A bill was drafted by the officials of the treasury department and presented to the senate today by Mr. Harris to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one state to another. A similar bill was introduced in the house today by Mr. Crisp, of Georgia.

Execution of "Danny" Lyons.

New York, August 21.—"Danny" Lyons was hanged this morning in the Toumbs prison for the murder of Guinn, the athlete. From the time the rope was cut until pronounced dead was but one convulsive movement of the body. Lyons maintained much coolness and courage to the last.

LOST IN THE STORM.

Thousands of Dollars Swept Away by Flood.

A FURIOUS GALE IN NEW ORLEANS. It Was the Most Disastrous Storm Eve Known-Whole Settlements in Ruins-

The Story in Detail. Miss., August 21.—At 6 o'clock Friday night a fresh easterly wind set in, which increased in force, accompanied by occasional showers until 7 o'clock Saturday morning. During the day the wind continued from the

eastward, but had so moderated that no attention was paid to it. At 6:30 p. m. the wind

again strengthened and by 2 a. m. Sunday was blowing a gale which held from the eastward until 3 o'clock Monday morning, when it veered to the southwest, At 8 a. m. the storm began to lull and by noon had about ended. The signal service reports the rainfall for the twelve hours ending at 7 o'clock Sunday morning 7.86 inches. The total for twentyfour hours was 8.50 inches. The highest ve-locity of the wind observed was sixty miles an hour at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 19th, which blew the wires off the anemometer and prevented observations of the maximum velocity, but the average is given as forty miles per

in the city and throughout the sugar belt from Baton Rouge to the gulf, including also the rice section of the state. Much of the sugar cane and rice was blown flat on the ground, and many sugar houses and dwellings were damaged. The damage to the sugar crop is roughly estimated at from 10 to 20 per cent., and to the rice crop at from 20 to 50 per cent. In the city many houses were unroofed, fences

nisplaced and trees uprooted. misplaced and trees uprooted.

The heavy rain on the night of the 19th, for a time flooded the entire city. The rear portion of the city, in Claiborne street, is still inundated, the water of the canal being so high that drainage machines are comparatively useless. The city was in darkness last night, (nineteenth) the electric light wires coming in contact with the wires of the telegraph and telephone companies, necessitating the cutting off of the electric current.

ON THE RIVER FRONT.

ON THE RIVER FRONT.

The greatest damage done by the storm was along the river front. Fifty coal boats belonging to the Pittsburg and Louisville companies were sunk, valued at \$3,000 each. The small steamers W. G. Little, Laura and Barataria were also sunk. The steamer Ed. Richardson went adrift, had her chimneys blown overboard and sustained other damage. There are hundreds of minor losses throughout the city, that will in the aggregate amount be thousands of dollars, The storm drove the waters of the gulf up against and over the Lousville and Nashville railway embankment, extending from Michon to Lookout station, a distance of twenty miles, and caused many washouts, and suspension of traffic over that portion of the road. Connection with this city is now made by beat from ON THE RIVER FRONT. than over that form of the road. Connection with this city is now made by beat from the river. On the Illinois Central railway a washout occurred at Desair station, delaying the movement of trains until the damage can be repaired. All telegraph wires were prostrated last night, entirely severing telegraphic communication with other points.

were received for the morning papers. This is the first occurrence of the kind on record.

The Future City, with seven barges, and the Oakland, with six barges, both from St. Louis, due here Sunday, have not arrived and nothing has been heard of them since they passed Bayou Sara Saturday. Almost every store on Canal street was deluged by the unprecedented rain. Many signs were torn from their fastenings and carried away some distance by the floods. St. Charles street presented a dismal appearance with a deep and rapid stream of water over the asphalt drives. The railroad track was obstructed by prostrated trees, fences and telegraph poles, and lumber and debris that had been washed in from side streets. The basement of the Cotton Exchange building was flooded with eight feet of water, which poured down through the gratings from the overflowing street. A fire engine was employed this morn-NOIPRESS REPORTS street. A fire engine was employed this morn-

ing in pumping the water out.

AT MORGAN CITY.

News from Morgan City is to the effect that the storm there was very severe. Dozens of houses were wholly or partly unroofed, and fully fifty buildings are off their foundations.

fully fifty buildings are off their foundations. The floating elevator, George Gilchrist, valued at \$13,000, was destroyed.

Among the heaviest losers of property along the river are the coal dealers. Eighty loaded coal barges and boats and one boat of coke were sunk and a number of others were reported sinking. The Pittsburg and Southern Coal company lost forty at Willow Grove, twenty-seven at Nine-Mile Point, and ten at Brown & Jones's coal yard at Algiers. The total loss is \$240,000.

A STRAMER WRECKED.

Brown & Jones's coal yard at Algiers. The total loss is \$240,000.

A STEAMER WRECKED.

The steamer Keokuk was wrecked at Baton Rouge last night. She was valued at \$20,000.
Further particulars of the damage on the shores of Mississippi sound have been received. Water washed over bay St. Louis bridge, but did no damage to the structure. At Pass Christian trees were uprooted and bath houses blown down, including that of the Mexican Gulf hotel. The bowling alley of the hotel was also blown away. At Oakland plantation, owned by Colonel Rivers, eight cabins, sugar houses, rice shed and pump shed were blown down and completely wrecked. At Tom Shaffer's Anna plantation the wind played havoc in the quarters. Many cabins were overturned; in fact, only three of the houses were left standing. Sugar houses and cabins were blown down all over that section.

A PLEASURE PARTY MISSING.

Last Friday Mr. Coffrey, accompanied by his three sons, and several of their young companions, left Belle Isle for Lost Island, on a pleasure trip. Up to today no news has been received from them.

The large, newly-finished Catholic church, in the town of Franklin, is a total wreck. The destruction of out-buildings, fence, etc., is reported from every direction.

In Foleytown, a colored settlement one or

The destruction of out-buildings, fence, etc., is reported from every direction.

In Foleytown, a colored settlement one or two miles north of here, no less than five houses went down, but nobody was killed or injured. The Baton Rouge steamers, Teche and Warren, both here, were badly damaged. Wood, Bodley & Co. lost fifty-seven coal boats, and Coyle, Wilmot & Co. twenty-five, entailing a loss of about \$29,000. Wood, Bodley & Co. also lost two coal elevators at the city wharf, but they can be raised.

At St. James great damage was done by the storm.

storm.

The steamship E. B. Ward, Jr., from Truxillo, arrived at the fruit wharf at 8 o'clock last night. She reports to have had ordinary weather until within four hundred miles of the passes, when she encountered storms and was driven about seventy-five miles beyond Mobile bay. She threw over a portion of her cargo, but sustained no damage. In Delaware. WILMINGTON, Del., August 21.—A cyclone passed across the state from southwest to northeast this afternoon about six miles below

northeast this afternoon about six miles below this city, cutting a path about two hundred feet in width, leveling fences, orchards and outbuildings, and doing damage estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

So far as known but one person was killed—Thomas Bruce, a blacksmith, at Harris's corner, whose shop was destroyed. Several other persons were dangerously and many badly injured. It is probable that when full details have been received the list of fatalities will be increased. increased.

In this city the buildings of Neblow Bros.
iron works were wrecked in an instant. Huge
timbers were tossed about as though they had
been straws, bricks were strewn for rods around
and the air was full of boards and

light material whirling around and around William Accins, a workman employed in the works, was killed by flying timbers. The next moment the cloud descended upon the creek. Five small boats were coming up the creek under shortened sail from Pennsy Grove, loaded with fruit and vegetables. Theywere all capsized and two men, Abraham Knight and William Collins, who were in one of the boats, were drowned. The darkness seemed to grow more donse as the funnel-shaped cloud reached the town. It jumped the Pennsylvania road depot to Pusey & Jones's car shops, tore away about 200 feet from the end of the car repair building, crossed the Brandywine and went off in the direction of the oil werks.

A Morning News special from Still Pond says: Krebb's cannery was totally destroyed by a cyclone there at 4 o'clock. Nine persons were killed outright and many others wounded. The wreck took fire, but was soon put out. The other damage there will be great.

pet out. The other damage there will be great.

At Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., August 21.—Reports from the lower bay give accounts of narrow escapes of the crews of barks, schooners, smacks and other crafts, some of which dragged long distances during the gale of yesterday. One schooner, with a party of ladies on board, dragged five miles, and was saved from wreck by the captain, who bent the cables to a lot of iron benches and increased his hold on the bottom of the bay. Passenger trains were re-established this afternoon on the Mobile and Montgomery division of the Louisville and Mashville road. Repairs have been made on the New Orleans division of that road at Venetia. There is a big washout at West Pascagoula and also at or near Lookout station. There are no trains either way, but repairs are making rapidly and will probably be finished tomorrow afternoon In Pennsylvania.

In Pennsylvania.

In Pennsylvania.

Brownsville, Pa., August 21.—The water in the Monongahela river is rising at the rate of three feet per hour, while the headwaters of the Allegheny and all the small streams are swollen and the river is rising rapidly. Great damage has already been done to the roads leading from this city. The Baltimore and Ohio is completely cut off from the world, and is the greatest sufferer. On the Wheeling division no trains have been running since 9:30 oclock this morning, and on the eastern division traffic is suspended. A large force of men are at work, and the officials hope to run tomorrow. On the Pennsylvania road a large stone culvert at Larimer station, about two miles from Pittsburg, was washed away, and all trains are being sent over the west Pennsylvania road via Blairsville. The Lake Erie, Pittsburg and Western and the Pan-Handle roads are also in bad shape from washouts, but trains are still running. At Uniontown, Pa., four and one-half inches of rain fell since early this morning. Redstone creek is higher than ever before, and people are moving out of their houses tonight. Trains on the southwest branch of the Pennsylvania road and the Connellsville branch of the Baltimore and Ohio have stopped running. Numerous bridges have been swept away and the tracks are covered with debris for miles. The stage of the water at this point at midnight this (Wednesday) morning, was fifteen feet and rising at the rate of eighteen inches per hour. Several houses on the banks of Saw Mill, run near this city, were washed away tonight. So far no casualties have been reported.

In Maryland.

Baltimore, August 21.—The Sun has dispatches from various points in southern Mary-

In Maryland.

Baltimore, August 21.—The Sun has dispatches from various points in southern Maryland, giving particulars of a severe storm this afternoon that swept up both sides of Chesapeake bay, causing considerable destruction to property and creating the wildest sort of excitement. Numerous frame houses and barns were demolished, and two schooners were overtuned, but no loss of life has as yet been reported.

Entire fruit orchards were destroyed, and corn fields were in many instances swept.

corn fields were in many instances swept clean. An immense waterspout formed at the mouth of the bay and was carried with terrific force across Poole's island. The full extent of the damage cannot be estimated, as reports thus far received are rather indefinite. The storm came from the south and was accompanied by

Cyclone in Michigan.

MARQUETTE, Mich., August 20.—This afternoon a terrific cyclone passed over the city. For four minutes the greatest havoc prevailed. The storm moved in a circle. The roofs of many business blocks were torn off, telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated, plate glass windows were demolished. Shade trees were torn up, and streets were blockaded with debris. Rain and hail fell in torrents and round through unroofed houses, mining thou.

STUCK AT SISTERSVILLE.

A Republican State Delegation Delayed by the Storm in West Virginia.
WHEELING, W. Va., August 21.—[Special.]
storm which, in its disastrous effects, equals

WHERLING, W. Va., August 21.—[Special.] A storm which, in its disastrous effects, equals that of July 14th last, has been in progress here since 3 a. m., and shows no signs of abating.

Welling creek, in the narrow valley east of here, is a foot higher at 6 p. m. than ever before, the road being flooded from two to six feet deep, and bridges destroyed. The valley is now one angry flood. The damage can only be estimated by the wreckage that dashes through the city and out into the river. At 3:40 p. m., a plece of the Baltimore and Ohio wooden bridge from the Pittsburg division struck the Baltimore and Ohio bridge at Main and Sixteenth streets, which was destroyed in July and rebuilt, and it was carried away with the rapidity of a cannon hall. Warned by former experience, there was no person on it.

At 5:50 o'clock, while 1,000 or more people were massed on the substantial stone bridge over Wheeling creek at Main street, a man on the creek bank one hundred feet above, shouted warning, and the panic-stricken crowd rushed into each other in a wild effort to reach terra firma. After the bridge was cleared those nearest, seeing it still apparently safe, turned back, laughing at their alarm, but before they reached the edge the bridge, 140 feet in length, fell with one awful crash and the waters leaped sixty feet in the air, and water, gas and natural gas mains, sewers, telegraph and telephone wires, electric lights and street car conductors were carried down. The Baltimore and Ohio depot, built over the creek, and the Market street iron bridge, it is feared, will go. The losses will reach \$250,000.

The fact that the waters rose gradually and in daylight is believed to have prevented loss of life. It is known that five Baltimore and Ohio bridges, rebuilt after the former flood, have been destroyed, and the Wheeling and Elm Grove railroad bridge over Wood's run is also gone. All trains have been ordered abandoned on the Ohio River road. About 200 delegates to the republican state convention at Charleston tomorrow are

THE STORM IN LOUISIANA. Great Damage Done to Sugar Houses and

Great Damage Done to Sugar Houses and Other Buildings.

New Orleans, August 21.—Passengers by the Texas and Pacific railroad from Shreve-port report damage to buildings and crops similar to that done at Donaldsonville and Plaquemine. Sugar houses and other buildings damaged or destroyed and crops blown down. Similar condition of affairs reported from many points on the Morgan road. Sugar house on the Vigenies magnolia plantation was demolished. Five sugar houses in the vicinity of Jeanevette were badly damaged. The steamboat Warren had her chimneys blown overboard at Baton Rouge, Sunday night, and during the excitement, John R. Luckett, one of the best known clerks on the river, fell to the boiler deck and broke his neck.

Farewell Meeting.

Farewell Meeting.

STOCKHOLM, August 20.—The farewell meeting of the Young Men's Christion Association International Secretaries was held today. Farewell addresses were delivered by the bishop of Visly and replies were made by R. C. Morse, of New York, and delegates from Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Spain and Italy.

THE OHIO GIANT

at Chaulauqua.

Major McKinley Discusses the Quest the"Taxing Power of the Government from a Protection Standpoint.

tauqua yesterday afternoon—the speech of Hon. W. M. McKinley, and the reception ten-

a large proportion of those present being leading members of the opposite political party; and that, too, in the face of the fact that the subject he discussed was the one upon which

drawn. Then there was great enthusiasm. There was enthusiasm for both speech and speaker, and plenty of it.

from promising.

The rain, which had fallen in such abund-

Chattadqua; the his of sanshine seemed only to aggravate the people with the hope that it might still be a good day.

But it wasn't. It was not until evening that the weather was all that could be desired, so that the continued rain certainly tended to decrease the crowd. Many Atlantians who

AT CHAUTAUQUA. Many anxious eyes were turned toward the heavens. Everybody was anxious that the distinguished speaker of the day might be

other members of the Washington party, took an early breakfast. For some time afterwards Major McKinley's time was taken up in receiving and conversing with people who desired introductions to him, and corridors, halls and veranda, wherever he might be, were for

Professor Miller. An excellent lecture it was, and all seemed to enjoy it. THE CROWDS BEGIN TO ARRIVE.

After dinner the crowds began to arrive There were three special trains from Atlanta, and all came well filled.

McKinley and paid their respects to him. Among these were quite a number of prominent citizens from all parts of Georgia as well as from different points in Tennessee, Alabam

By half-past three o'clock the tabernacle began to fill. The famous Rogers band was on

It was shortly after 4 o'clock when Major McKinley arrived. His appearance was the signal for that hearty welcome which Georgians know how to give so well. There was cheering and applause from all parts of the im-mense building. Half the audience rose and, waving hats, handkerchiefs, anything they had in their hands, cheered the famous states-

distinguished Ohioan. cheering, which gave them an opportunity to

The audience, too, was in many respects remarkable.

sand people present. There may have been less, there may have been more, but that is the estimate made by many present.

chants, professional men and men in all walks of life. Then there were leading republicans of

The audience was thoroughly representative one which he thoroughly appreciated.

It was to one of Georgia's foremost young the audience the speaker of the day had been

the front of the platform. In a rich, clear voice he delivered his words of hearty welcome. His sentiments were frequently ap-plauded and it was easy to see that what he said he said for the audience and the people of

said he said for the audience and the people of Georgia and the south.

JUDGE VAN EPPS'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Georgia is somewhat like "Ole Billy's" mule, the virtues of which are depicted by a few graphic strokes, in the charming story of Thomas Nelson Page, entitled "Meh Lady." "Ole Billy" said, referring to the industrious character of this admirable beast, and her disposition to forge ahead under adverse circumstances, in spite of scimp diet and a generally unfavorable environment, that she was "er powerful ambitious" state. She has, upon a number of occasions, evinced her disposition to forge ahead in spite of numerous obstacles. Her chief aspiration, I think, may be expressed in a single sentence. It is for mental, and moral, and material advancement, until she has attained a place equal in rank, in all of these respects, with the foremost of her northern sisters.

Accordingly we find that Georgia, on various occasions, has been on the alert to discover what was going on in other parts of the world, and to institute reforms and establish enterprises, set on goot by other states, and which had a legitimate tendency of this sort. Whee, for instance, the center tendency of this sort. Whee, for instance, the center tendency of this sort. Whee, for instance, the center tendency of the state, and which had a legitimate tendency of the state, and which had a legitimate tendency of this sort. Whee, for instance, the center tendency of the state, and which had a legitimate tendency of the northern states, a number of observant of the national inspiration. They came home awed more an inflamed the pride and patriotic ardor of all a dardination of set of stern recolutions. Georgian sever there, drinking deep draughts of the national inspiration. They came home awed more all the continuous gravity, and with lines upon their faces indicating the incubation of set of stern recolutions. Georgia never rested until she aprung upon the world her southern cotton exposition, and indeed we have not done with blushing Georgia and the south.

Is Given a Remarkable Reception

A PROTECTIVE OR A REVENUE TARIFF?

There were two remarkable things at Chau-

dered that speech and the honorable gentle-men who made it. Remarkable in many respects It was, in the first place, a remarkable scene—that of a great leader of one political party coming to Georgia and addressing an audience

the party lines are to a very great extent

THE RAIN DESCENDED. During the morning the outlook was far

ance the night before, showed a decided tendency to renew its visits to both Atlanta and Chautauqua; the fits of sunshine seemed only

would otherwise have gone to Chautauqua, were prevented by the rain from doing so.

greeted by a large audience.

Major McKinley, General Boynton, and the

the time turned into a reception room. At eleven o'clock the party went to the Chautauqua tabernacle to hear the lecture of

Many of the visitors went direct to the Chautauqua grounds. Others went to Sweetwater Park hotel and many of these called upon Mr.

and possibly other southern states. AT THE TABERNACLE.

ing their material interests and prosperity. There is an earnest aspration among our people for clear light, for correct information, for wise, honest and straightforward conduct in matters political as well as private.

The great mass of southern men, as is well known are in thorough accord with the policy expressed in the president's message and the provisions of the Mills bill. So well grounded are they in the correctness of their views that they deem themselves impregnable to the force of any argument that can be brought against them. If this were not so, however; if the weight of the argument were indeed with the opposition, I do not hesitate to say he would be deemed a public benefactor who would disabuse their minds of a political though long cherished falacy.

At any rate it is within the purview of our Chaptaquua idea that politico-economic questions may be legitimately discussed from this platform. Accordingly, by our invitation, and before the shavings had been removed from this building. Mr. Mills, of Texas, and Mr. Bynum, of indiana, presented with great power and eloquence in this place some views upon the tariff from their stand, with Another distinguished American is present with an other distinction of party. As such he is welcome to Georgia. He is here, I may be permitted to say, not as a politician, but as a statesman, as the acknowledged head and leader of a great school of thought which chances at this time to have emerged into the arena of active national politics. Although many of us differ with him in the views which he entertains in reference to the exercise of the taxing power of the government, we would nevertheless have him to know that "he is in the midst of his friends—the enemy." We admire him for hand and played a number of their popular

man from Ohio. There were with Major McKinley, President Kiser of the Chautauqua association, Mr. Henry W. Grady, Judge Martin and Judge Howard Van Epps, who was to present the

We would have him return to his seat in congress wearing in his heart pleasing remembrances of the warmth of Georgia hospitality, of the beauty of our southern land, and of the women that as flowers dot our landscape, of the sincerity of our convictions, of the purity of our aims and of the easerness of our decires, equal with his own, to see the republic peaceful and prosperous, her fields everywhere waving with the fruits of agriculture, her waters vocal with the music of whirring wheels, her hillsides dotted with the homes of happy and contented labor, and the blessings of a proplitated and approving God daily showered down into the hearts and lives of a virtuous and pious people.

I now have the honor to present to you one of the most distinguished of living Americans, the Hon. Wm. McKinley, of Obio.

As crowds are estimated—it is always to a greater or less extent a matter of guess workit is fair to say that there were about four thou-

But it was the quality, rather than the quantity, of the audience which made it renarkable. There may have been audience which excelled it in quantity, there have been few that excelled it in quality.

There were present a great many of the leading democrats of Atlanta, of Macon, of Augusta, of Rome, of Columbus, of Cartersville, and of other Georgia cities and towns; of Birmingham, Anniston, Bessemer and other points in Alabama; of Chattanooga and other Tennessee points. These were not politician alone; they were manufacturers and mer

southern life. This was of itself a decided me the opportunity to meet for the first time an as-semblage of the citizens of Georgia.

I have come upon the suggestion of the commit-tee to address you upon a public question of great national import, which concerns not only the pro-perity of one section but of all sections of our com-mon country, and which is of commanding interest to our sixty millions of people. It is no new subject I propose to consider. It is as old as governments by men. Taxation with few exceptions has been the chief and absorbing issue for more than a century of the republic.

That was Judge Howard Van Epps. There was a spontaneous and hearty mark of approval when Judge Van Epps stepped to

chief and absorbing issue for more than a century of the republic.

The government was scarcely launched before its discussion commanded the best thought of the statesmen of the time, and in varying degrees it has been prominently before the public ever since. The different theories of taxation have an interest now which they have never possessed before. Public thought is awakened and the citizen is investigating for himself. Frank discussion and thoughtful consideration of the two condicting theories are therefore dimanded in the present state of the public mind, as well as the condition of our national treasury.

to support the government, and by what method can they be levied and collected as to bear most lightly upon the people, and at the same time promote rather than retard national prosperity, is the scope of the theme which I propose to discuss be-

HOW TAXES ARE TO BE RAISED

MR. M'KINLEY SPEAKS

There was one hearty cheer when Major McKinley stepped to the front of the platform

in acknowledgment of this beautiful welcome,

In a low, deep voice, which could be heard in every part of the amphitheater, he began

his speech upon "The Taxing Powers of the

It was no stump speech, it was no political harangue, but a statesman's clear and forcible presentation of one side of a great economic

Mr. McKinley's speech, sent from Washington to all the leading newspapers of the land by the associated press, was as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I make my acknowledgements to the Piedmont Society for the courtesy and cordiality of this invitation, which has given me the opportunity to meet for the first time an as-

nd then there was silence

scope of the theme which I propose to discuss before you today.

There are some things upon which all are in accord, and which are so manifest as to require no argument or amplification. They are admitted facts. Among them are that the United States must have sufficient money to meet its current expenses and maturing obligations; that the United States as a collitical society is without assets, without money, and has no income, except what it secures by taxes collected from its people. It must collect its money, whatever may be its actual requirements, either by direct taxes or by duties upon imports. There are few people to be found in the country who seriously favor the system of direct taxation for governmental expenses, that is, taxing the people, their property, real and personal, their professions and employments. The American sentiment is practically unanimous in favor of raising at least a large thare of the revenue for this government by levylar duties upon foreign importations.

It requires nearly \$3,000,000 every year to

So, too, when a number of individual states triumphanity smiled down upon us from mountains of cubibits displayed at state fairs, we replied, "hold on a minute! Wait till we get back to the encampment and get the big guns of our Fiedmont Exposition trained on you, and we'll knock your mole hills from under your feet." And we did! We smiled back at them, and continued to smile until now our cheeks have cooled into a sort of plaster of parts smile which abideth until this day. But our progressive sisters devised some Chautauqua assemblies. When it came, borne in upon our listening ears by every passing gale, what these assemblies were, and what they meant, and what they were doing in the way of mental, and moral, and material progress, we were considerably ratifed. Mr. Kiser, Mr. Wylie, Henry Grady and a few others got logether to talk the situation over. The situation was sufficiently serious. Their deliberations ended by their getting on the Georgia Pacific train. They came out here the other day and dug around a little while in the dirt, and made a good deal of noise with hammers—and otherwise—and here is our Chautauqua. Mr. Grady can tell us how many minutes it took to build it. Mr. Talmage is reported to have said on leaving that it was the finest six-year-old in America. We intend to make it the finest acult Chautauqua in the world. And to make it so we design that its activeness shall cover the whole range of work appropriate to such assemblies. We shall not proscribe an astronomer and drive him with seourges of holy horror from our platform because his teachings may happen to be opposed to those of our astronomer of last week. We shall doubtless introduce on this platform doctrainaires upon evolution without intending to fly in the face of the Christian religion; our ideas being that there a rea sufficient number of intelligent moralists and churchmen who would like to hear both sides of the argument of a great industrial question, seriously affecting the government, or the relations of capital and labor,

the necessary wents of the public service, and there a general assent to the proposition that the bulk of this vast sum shall be raised from customs sources. Up to this point there is substantial concurrence, and here individual and party sentiment divide, and I believe soncestly divide, and to these lines of division, and the principles upon which they respectively rest, I invite your respectful considera-

Free traders, so-called, or, to be more exact, the ADVICATES OF A EXVENUE TARIFF, believing with the other school of political commists in import duties, insist that duties shall be levied upon that class of foreign products which are not produced in the United States, the principle being that revenue is the sole and only object of such taxation, and that a duty levied upon such foreign products as have little or us home competition will secure the largest revenue with the smallest rate of sury. And this is altogether true, for whenever you can find a foreign article which the people of this country require and which of necessity they must import, any duty, however low, indeed the very minimum, will produce revenue; for imamuch as there is no home produced article to content for any part of the home market, importations will go on unchecked, and the revenue derived therefrom will be only limited by the extent of the importations influenced by the necessities of our people and their expacity to buy. An illustration familiar to all of you are the products of tea and coffee. Neither of these great staple articles are produced in the United States. The demands of our people for these products, and they extend to every home and fireside in the land, are supplied from abroad. Now, any tax thereon, however silent and insignificant, would produce a very considerable revenue to the government; and this illustrates what is commonly understood as a "Revenue Tariff."

It, however, the duty is levied upon the foreign competing 11 Minct, it is made so low, having reve-

It, however, the duty is levided upon the foreign competing product, it is made, so low, having reve-me only in view, that the effect is to destroy home competition and increase the revenue therefrom by

Hon J. Randolph Tacker, of Virginia, an emi-

Hon J. Randolph Tneker, of Virginia, an eminent lawyer and experienced stateman, in a speech
letivered in the house of representatives May 18,
1878, defined a revenue duty as follows:

"Therefore, as no higher duty ought to be laid
han is needed to raise the requisite revenue on any
articular article. It follows that the true revenue
hity is the lowest duty which will bring the rejuired revenue."

This definition is a fair and frank one, and I acteept it. A revenue tariff is, therefore, such a one
is will produce the largest revenue from the lowest
duty. The lowest rate of duty will encourage importations, diminish home production, and finevitaby increase the revenue; it will of necessity check
competition at home and send our merchants
abroad to buy; it effords no protection, not even inidental, for the very instant you discover that such
luty favors the home producer, that instant you
liscover that haportations and revenue are checked,
and that our own producers are able to control

discover that hapartations and revenue are checked, and that our own producers are able to control the home market, or a part of it. Then at once the advocate of a revenue tariff reduces the duty brings it down to the true revenue standard; for it must not be overlooked, according to that free-trade maxim, "where protection begins evenue ends," and the question of revenue is always controlling. A revenue tariff is inconsistent with protection; it is intended for a wholly different purpose. It loses its force and character as a genume revenue tariff when it becomes to any extent protective. It has but one object. It can have but one effect—that of opening up our markets to the foreign producer—impoverishing the home producer and enriching his foreign rival.

England is more nearly a free trade, country than any other, and her system of taxation furnishes an namistakable example of the practice and principle of a revente tariff. Her import duties are imposed almost exclusively upon articles which cannot be produced by her own people upon her own soil.
Tobacco, snuff, eigars, chicory, cocoa, currants, figs,
raisins, rum, braidy, winc, tea and coffee—these
are the articles from which her customs revenue is derived—articles, in the main not produced in En-land, but which must be supplied from abroad; white practically all competing products of for-eign make and production are admitted through her customacouses free of duty.

A brief statement of the dutiable imports of Great

Britain will not be without interest. Britain will not be without interest.

It will be observed that her duties are more largely imposed upon peculiarly American products than upon any others. The duty upon tobacco is, according to moisture, from 84 to 92 cents per pound for the raw or unmanufactured artice, and if manufactured it pays a duty of from \$1.04 to \$1.16 per pound. The manufactured article is made dutiable at 30 cents a pound greater than the raw product, which, with all of England's boasted free trade, is intended as a projection, to those charged in the

w material, Besides the articles I have named, there are about nety or a hundred others, chiefly of American oduction, patented and other medicines, which a dutable at 23.36 per gallon. More than 296,000, 0, or nearly one fourth of the British revenues,

THE BREAKFAST TABLE AND THE SICK ROOM made to bear a large part of the burden under British system of texation. It is not without significance that the nearer we approach this system the more generous the bestowal of British com-mendation. Every step we take in that direction, every enlargement of the free list of competing for-eign products, every reduction of duty upon such products is bailed as a vindication of Cobden and a products is hailed as a vindication of Cobden and a beneficence to British interests. It is in vain for the British statesman to assure us that their system is best for us. We are not accustomed to look to our commercial rivals for disinterested favors. "It is folly," said Washington in his farewell address, "in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another, that it must pay with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure and which a just pride ought to discard." We are not insensible to the good opinion of mankind and of the English-speaking race, but when it is to had only at the expense of our industrial independence at the sacrifice of the dignity and independence of labor and the destruction of national prosperity, we must regard it with supreme suspicion and turn from it as the culogy of selfish interest and the commendation of interested greed. The other theory of taxation, and the one which I believe to be ddress, "in one nation to look for disinte

essential to american development and national prosperity, is based upon an exactly opposite principle. It permits all articles of foreign production, whether of the field, the factory, or the mine, except luxuries only, which we cannot produce in the United States, to cuter our ports free and unburdened by custom-house exactions. The duty is to be imposed upon the foreign competing product, that is, the product which, if brought into this country, would contend with the products of our own soil, our own labor, and our own factories, in our own markets. Under this system if the foreign producer would enter our market with a competing product he must contribute something for the privilege which he is to enjoy, and this something, in the form of duties, goes into the treasury, furnishing revenue to the government; and these duties operate to protect ESSENTIAL TO AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT government; and these duties operate to protect the joint product of labor and capital against a like preign product.
This mode of levying duties answers a double

This mode of levying duties answers a double purpose. It produces revenue to the government, and at the same time fosters and encourages the occupations of our own people, prometes industrial development, opens up new mines builds new factories and sustains those already established, which in turn furnish employment to labor at fair and remumenturies hemployment to labor at fair and remumenturies wages. A revenue tariff accomplishes but a single purpose—that of raising revenue; it has no other mission; while a protective tariff accomplishes this and more—it brings revenue to the American citizen. A revenue tariff invites the product of foreign labor and foreign eapital to occupy our markets free and surrestrained in competition with the product of our own labor and canital. A protective fariff invites the product of foreign labor and foreign capital which are necessary to the wants of our peo-ale (which we cannot produce in the United States) to occupy our markets and go untaxed to the people, but insists that every foreign product which is produced at home, or can be successfully, in quantities empable of supplying the domestic consumption, shall, whenever necessary to maintain suitable reveards to our labor, bear a duty which shall not be eachigh as to problish; invocticing the dates of the states. eapable of supplying the domestic consumption, shall, whenever necessary to maintain suitable rewards to our labor, bear a duty which shall not be ce high as to prohibit importations, but at such a bate as will produce the necessary revenues and at the same time not destroy but encourage American broduction. It says to the world of producers, "if you want to share with the citizens of the United States their home market you must pay for the privilege of deing it. Your product shall not enter in free and unrestrained competition with the product of our own people, but shall be discriminated against to such an extent as to fully protect and defend our own."

GOORGIA'S STEPHENS.

GOORGIA'S STEPHENS.

GOORGIA'S STEPHENS.

And one from the south, stated on June 25, 1882, the theory so well that I beg to quote from him:

"The best way to raise revenue is by duties apon imports. They bear less heavily on the tax-payers, and, as legislators, that is what we should look to:

In levying duties on imports you can at the same time make foreign producers pay for the use of your markets, and in that way, incidentally and properly, give aid and protection to American industry. It is not true as a general proposition that the consumer pays all the duty imposed upon commedities brought from other countries. This a question that I cannot now argue. In most instances, where the duties are judiciously laid, they are borne partly by the consumer and partly by the importer.

"To allow congress thus to raise revenue by duties upon imports was one of the mr in objects in establishing the federal constitution of 1757. This system of internal revenue faxation by excise and stamp duties was not favored by the fathers of the republic in times of peace. I speak plainly, and say that it was looked upon then as not only of British origin, but there was always the odium of British torigim, but there was always the odium of British torigim, but there was always the odium of British torigim attached to it in the American mind. There was never any legislation more abhorrent to the people of this country, even in their colonial condition, than what was known as the infamous stamp act."

THE WHOLESOME EFFECT OF COMPETITION.

It is alleged as a serious objection to protective duties the tax whatever it may be increase.

THE WHOLESOME EFFECT OF COMPETITION.

It is alleged as a serious objection to protective duties that the tax, whatever it may be, increases the cost of the foreign as well as the domestic product to the ex out of such tax or duty, and that it is wholly paid by the consumer. This objection would be worthy of serious consideration if it were true, but, as has been demonstrated over and over again it is without four-dation in fact. Wherever the foreign product has successful competition at home the duty is zarely paid by the consumer. It is paid from the profits of the manufacturer, or divided between him and the dation in fact. Wherever the foreign product has successful competition at home the duty is rarely paid by the consumer. It is paid from the profits of the manufacturer, or divided between him and the merchant, or the importer, and diminishes their profits to that extent. Duty or no duty, without home competition the consumer would fare worse than he fares now. There is not in the long line of staple products consumer by the people a single one which has not been cheapened by competition at home, made possible by protective duties. There is not an article that enters into the every day uses of the family which is produced in the United States that has not been made cheaper and more accessible as the result of home production and development, which was to be secured only by the sturdy maintenance of the protective system. While this is true of protective turiffs, exactly the opposite is true of protective turiffs, exactly the opposite is true of revenue tariffs. They are always paid by the consumer. A duty put upon a foreign product the like of which is not produced at home, and which enters our markets tree from home competition, the cost to the American consumer is exactly the foreign cost with the duty added, whatever that may be, much or little. Supposing, for example, there was a tax upon tea and coffee. There being no production of these articles in the United States, and therefore no competition here, the cost to the American public would be the cost abroad and the duty added. We imported last year 525 (58) 900 pounds of coffee. A duty of ten cents a pound would have produced to the government over \$25,68,000,000, which would have been paid by the 12,000,000 families of this country, consumers of this article. Eighty-seven million five hundred and eighty-four thousand pounds of rea was imported last year. At ten cents a pound \$5,000,000 and upwards would have gone into the treasury, every dollar of which would have been paid by our own people. Take sugar, as suother example. We produced ast year in this c

PAID BY OUR OWN CITIZENS, and the cost of sugar, to the American consumer, because of the inadequate home supply, is practically the forekn price, duty added, the domestic production being so small contrasted with the donestic demand that it in no wise controlled or in

meste demand that it in no wise controlled of in-fluenced the price.

The price to us is fixed by the 92 per cent which came from abroad, plus the amount of the duty col-lected at the customhouse. It would have been otherwise if the bulk of our consumption was produced at home. If you take any American produc-tion which is large enough to supply the domestic demand, the effect is different. Then the foreign production must undersell the home production in der to get a foot-bold in this market, and there-

petition.

The real question, therefore, is whether in raising money to supply the government needs we should have thoughtful concern of the industrial interests of the people we represent, or, discarding every other consideration, shall adjust our duties upon the revenue principle to secure revenue, and revenue.

the revenue principle to secure revenue, and revenue only.

The money must be raised, and in raising it the protectionist is mindful of the interests of our own people. The tariff reformer is considerate of everybody else's interest but our own. I cannot understand why any patriotic citizen should prefer a revenue tariff to a protective tariff. I cannot understand why so long as taxation must be resorted to (and that will be the case so long as governments exist) it should not be raised upon the foreign article which competes with the domestic article, and thus discriminate in favor of our own against the foreign, rather than to admit to equality in our markets untaxed, and upon equal terms withour own producers, the products of our foreign rival.

HIGHEST LAW OF NATURE,

that of self-preservation. There is every reason, founded in justice, why the American producer should in every constitutional way be favored as against the foreign producer whose products compete with his, This is our natural market. We have made it. We have made it after a century of struggle. We have made it at a cost of capital and brain and muscle. We have preserved it against foreign ways and domestic conflicts at struggle. We have made it at a cost of capital and brain and muscle. We have preserved it against foreign wars and domestic conflicts, at great sacrifice of men and money. The foreign producer has contributed nothing to the growth or development of the country. Whatever influence he has exerted has been against us and to our detriment. He has nothing in common with us. He is without the jurisdiction of our laws. He cannot be reached by the taxgatherer. He is exempt from all civil obligations in every part of the republic. We can make no requisition upon him, either in peace or in war. Our mode of reaching him is through the product he would send to our markets. We can demend of him that his merchandise shall make contribution to our treasurs if he would enjoy the use of our markets. We can make him serve us in no other way.

In the case of a revenue tariff, as I have pointed out, his product never bears the barden. Whatever is put upon it is borne by our own people, and in no wise shared by him. This principle of caring for our own is founded upon the bighest authority, human and divine. It commences with the family, extends up through the community, to the state, and at last to the nation. There is no city in the country in any section that does not invoke this principle in the administration of numicipal government for the protection and encouragement of its own citizens.

The litinerant vender is taxed in every city of the land. If he would expose his wares upon the streets of Atlanta at public auction I don't not the city.

The itinerant vender is taxed in every city of the land. If he would expose his wares upon the streets of Atlanta at public auction I doubt not the city government compels him to pay a tax for the privi-lege of doing it, and that tax is added to the ordi-nary revenues of the city to assist in meeting its ob-ligations. Now, why is this done? Upon exactly the same principle that we tax the foreign com-peting product under the system of protection. I is done to protect and defend the resident mer peting product under the system of protection. It is done to protect and defend the resident merchants of your city, who are with you always, within your jurisdiction, subject to your laws, contributing to the wealth and progress of your city, paying taxes to adorn and beau ify it, paying taxes to support your public schools and make public improvements. The timerant vender has no such relation to your community. He is no part of your political organism. He comes and goes; he is not a taxuayer; he shares in none of the burdens of your people; he is a free trader, who looks upon your market as much his and as open to him as to your own tradespeople. Your city government taxes him to diminish the burdens borne by your own citizens. This is protection, simple and pure, and is the exact character of that which we would apply to foreign nations seeking our markets. Our fathers recognized this principle. It was emphasized in the second act ever passed by the congress of the United States. The ringing words of that declaration for industrial independence I wish might find a lodgment in every American heart: "Whereas, It is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the nation, and for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers that duties be levied on imported goods, wares and increhandise."

A more positive desclaration in favor of the protective system it would be difficult to find language to express. This was the

under the federal constitution. The only other law that preceded it was that of fixing the oath of office of certain federal officials. It was made even before Washington was inaugurated. It subsequently received his sanction, and it is a fact not without significance that his anyways was received. sicance that his approval was given to it on a day

nificance that his approval was given to it on a day memorable in American history, the 4th of July, 1789. It had the approval of James Madis n, Rufus King, Roger Sherman, Trumbull, Lee, and a host of other leading men from all parts of the union.

Additional tarif legislation was had in 1870. Some duties were increased. The journal of the house of representatives discloses the fact that of the thirty-nine votes given in favor of the bill, twenty-one were from the southern states, thirteen from the middle states, and five from the New England states. Of the thirteen votes against it, nine were from the New England states and one from the middle states. It will thus be seen that we are largely indebted to the southern states and one from the middle states. It will thus be seen that we are largely indebted to the southern states part governed our legislation since the formation of the governed our legislation in its fullues has been recognised in our laws, and whenever recognized it has been accompanied by commercial and industrial.

trial development, stimulating new enterprises, and securing prosperity to the masses without a parallel in the world's annuls. The revenue tariff periods of our history have

PERIODS OF GREATEST FINANCIAL REVULSIONS and industrial decadence, want and poverty among the people, private enterprises checked, and public From 1833 to 1542, under the low tariff legislation

industries were paralyzed, our labor remained idle, and our capital was unemployed. Foreign products crowded our markets, destroyed domestic competi-tion, and, as invariably follows, the price of commodities to consumers were appreciably raised. It is an instructive fact that every panic this country has ever experienced has been preceded by enormous importations. From 1846 to 1851 a similar situation was presented under the low fariff of that period. Contrast this period with the period from 1850 to 1880, the former under a revenue tariff, the latter under a protective tariff. In 1860 we had 183,000,000 acres of improved land, while in 1880 we had 257,000,000, an increase of 75 per cent. In 1860 our fairms were valued at \$2,20,000,000, an increase of over 300 per cent. In 1890 we raised 173,000,000 bushels of wheat; in 1890 we raised 173,000,000 bushels of wheat; in 1890 we raised 173,171,000,000 bushels. In 1890 we produced 5,000,000 bales of option; in 1890 7,000,000 bales, an increase of 40 per cent. In 1860 we manufactured cotton goods to the value of \$115,681,774; in 1880 the value reached \$211,000,000, an increase of upwards of 80 per cent. In 1860 we manufactured of woolen goods \$61,000,000; in 1880 257,000,000, an increase of woolin 1880 240,000,000 pounds, an increase of wool; in 1880 240,000,000 pounds, an increase of some 1880 per cent. In 1860 we manufactured of woolen goods to the value of \$115,681,774; in 1880 the value reached \$211,000,000, an increase of some 1880 per cent. In 1860 we manufactured of woolen goods 561,000,000; in 1880 780,000,000, an increase of upwards of 90 per cent. In 1860 we mined \$67,000,000,000; in 1880 3,850,000 tons, an increase of over 400 per cent. In 1860 we made \$67,000,000 four in 1880 1880 3,850,000 tons, an increase of pig iron; in 1880 3,850,000 tons. In 1860 we manufactured of woolen goods tons of cali; in 1890 over 400 per cent. In 1860 we made \$67,000,000. modities to consumers were appreciably raised. It is an instructive fact that every ranic this country

From 1818 to 1800, during the low tariff period there was but a single year in which we exported in excess of what we imported. The balance of trade during the twelve of the thirteen years was against us. Our people were drained of their money to pay for foreign purchases. We sent abroad over and above our sales \$396,216,161. This vast sum was drawn from the United States, from its business, from the channels of trade, which would have been better employed in productive enterprises and thus supplied our wants for which we were compelled to go abroad. During the last thirteen years, under a protective tariff, there was but one year that the balance of trade was against us. For twelve years we sold to our foreign customers in excess of what we bought from them the sum of \$1,612,659,755.

we soid to our foreign customers in excess of what we bought from them the sum of \$1,612,690,755.

This contrast makes an interesting exhibit of the work under the two systems. You need not be taid that the government and the people are most prosperous whose balance of trade is in their favor. The government is like the citizen, indeed it is but an aggregation of citizens; and when the citizen buys more than he sells he is soon conscious that his year's business has not been a success.

Our wealth increase \$875,000,000 every year, while the increase of France is \$375,000,000; Great Breat Britair \$322,000,000, and Germany \$200,000,000. The total carrying capacity of all the vessels entered and cleared from American ports during the year 1886-87, in the foreign trade was 28,000,000 tons. The amount of freight transported by the railroads of the United States was alone 482,000,000 tons during the same period.

The sum of our industries exceeds that of any other people or tribe or nationality. Muthail, the English statistician, places the industries of the United States at \$11,405,000,000 annually, which is \$2,205,000,000 greater than those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, nearly twice that of France or Germany, nearly three times that of Ruisia, and almost equal to the aggregated industries of Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Australia, Canada, and Sweden and Norway.

The workers of the difference of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, nearly twice that of France or Germany, nearly three times that of Ruisia, and almost equal to the aggregated industries of Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Australia, Canada, and Sweden and Norway.

This advancement is

THE WORLD'S WONDER. The nations of the earth cannot furnish such plendid exhibition of progress in any age or period. We defy a revenue tariff policy to present such an exhibition of material prosperity and in-dustrial development. Arts, science, and literature have held their own in this wonderful march. We are prosperous today beyond any other people. tory, which cannot be said of the masses of other

One of the striking differences between a revenu One of the striking quierences between tariff and a protective tariff is that the former sends the money of its people abroad for foreign supplies, and seeks out a foreign market. The latter keeps the money at home among our own people, circulating through the arteries of trade, and creates a markel at home, which is always the best because the most

you raised 626,305,000 bushels. In 1880 you had live stock amounting in value to \$931,312,254; it is now valued at \$573,695,550. The value of your agricultural products in 1889 was \$571,098,454; in 1887 it had reached \$742,096,400. In 1880 you produced 397,301 tons of pig iron; in 1887 you produced 929,436 tons, and I am assured upon the best authority that it is upwards of a million row. You mined in 1880 6,049,471 tons of coal; in 1887, 16,476,785 tons. You had in 1880 179 cotton mills; you have got today 300, and they are increasing. The number of your spindles in 1880 was 173,989; they are today 1,495,145. The number of your looms in 1889 was 15,221; they are over 34,000 now. The walue of cotton goods in 1889, which you produced, was \$21,000,000, in 1887 it was over \$43.000,000. And yet, in the presence of such progress, it is seriously proposed to reverse the policy under which it has been made.

Surely a new erea of industrial development has come to the south. Nothing should be permitted to check or retard it. To her nature has been most prodigal with her gifts. Her hills and valleys have been made the storehouses of richest treasure. (Coal and iron mines wait impatiently the touch of labor and capital, and tempt both with promise of lavish profit. coal; in 1887, 16,476,785 tons. You had in 1880 179

Raw materials are found at every turn to invite the skilled artisan to transform them into the fin-shed product for the highest uses of man. She possesses the fibers in rich abundance; her skilled abor should weave the fabric.

GEORGIA'S WEALTH.

It is said that there is nothing grown in any of the states, except Florida, that Georgia cannot profitably produce. She has coal, fron deposits, marble and building stone, cotton and the cereals. Nothing but blindness to at highest and best interests can keep her from the front rank of the industrial states of the union.

Whether we discuss this question from principle, from statistics, or experience, we must reach the same conclusion; all lead to the same conviction. Let me give you some important evidence from high and undoubted sources, which confirms the argument which I have been making.

President Fillmore said on December 2, 1851, in his message to congress, speaking of the condition of the country:

"The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from 568,701,221, in 1837, to \$25,051,373 in 1850, and to \$21,845,653 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the cur-GEORGIA'S WEALTH.

low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from 568, 701, 221, in 1847, to \$26,051,573 in 1850, and to \$21,845,653 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year. * * The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country by increasing the densand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestibly that no ench result has followed the adoption of this policy."

Again he said in his message of December 6, 1852: "Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message in favor of discriminating protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establish ments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industricus citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron importes from England."

In December, 1857, President Buchanan, in his annual message to congress, said:

"The carth has yielded her fruits abundantly and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country in its moneta

thousands of weful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

This testimony would condemn "a revenue tariff" in any court of the land. It ought to force a like verdict from the great jury of our countrymen. One of the chief complaints against the protective system is its alleged hindrance to FOREIGN TRADE AND A FOREIGN MARKET for our own products. It is argued that if we

for our own products. It is argued that if we could import raw material from other countries free, and manufacture such raw material into products for use, we could export them at great profit and thus secure a standing in the markets of the world. This theory is wholly, as I believe, illusory. It is without substance. We have an example of free raw material in a certain line of manufactures. that of leather for boots, shoes, etc., etc. In 1872 hides and skins were made free so that our manufacturers could import them without customhouse burdens. They have had "free trade" in their raw material now for sixteen years. This industry has material now for sixteen years. This industry has been an exceptionally successful one, and yet you cannot avoid being surprised when I say to you that in those sixteen years we have been able to export but two per cent of the leather production of the

but two per cent of the leather production of the country.

But if free raw material be necessary to secure an export trade and the foreign markets, then i an export trade and the foreign markets, then i an swer that our manufacturers today have substantial free trade in foreigh raw materials which they make into the finished product in the United States, provided they export it. Sections 3019, 3020, 5021, and 3022 of the United States statutes provide for the remission of duties on all foreign materials used in manufacturing for the export trade. The law is positive that all articles manufactured for export from imported materials, upon which duties have been paid, shall, when exported, he entitled to a drawback of 90 per cent of the duties paid on such raw materials. Some use has been made of these laws. The remission of duties in 1824 paid upon imported material manufactured for foreign markets amounted to 22,256,653. On some articles the drawback is equal to the duty paid, but in no instance where articles are imported to be manufactured here and sent abroad is the duty to exceed 10 per cent.

And yet we are grayedy told by the tariff reform-

10 per cont. And yet we are gravely told by the tariff reformers that we can ot reach foreign markets on account of the high tariff on the raw material, when, in fact, for foreign trade. FOREIGN RAW MATERIALS ARE PRACTICALLY

FOREIGN RAW MATERIALS ARE PRACTICALLY FIRE.

This principle was recognized as early as the administration of George Washington, and has been enlarged and made applicable to all imported materials, the drawbacks varying from 90 to 100 per cent. What becomes, then, of the cry for free raw materials in the presence of this fact? The truth is, we are not so much concerned about the foreign we are not so much concerned about the foreign narket as we are about the home market. The latter is the best, and we have not yet been able to control it, and until we do, that should be our chief concern. But if any of our people are sighing for a oreign market and value it more highly than our own, they can import foreign raw material practi-cally free of duty, and after advancing into the higher forms of manufacture can go out and possess the world's markets. Taxed raw materials do not ow stand in their way, and it is hypocrisy to claim

nerwise.
"The markets of the world" in our present contion are a snare and a delusion. We will reach em whenever we can undersell competing nams, and not sooner. Tariffs do not keep us out, tions, and not sooner. Tariffs do not keep us out, and free trade will not make it easier to enter them. Let me give you a brief exhibit of some of our foreign trade, what we buy and what we sell. In the year ending June 39, 1887, we bought of Mexico, the Central American states, British Honduras, and the governments of the West Indies and South America, products to the value of \$172,463,56, and we sold these governments of our products about \$33% per cent in amount of what we bought of them, or about \$60,000,000; and as a showing that our products about \$30,000,000; and as a showing that our procent in amount or what we bought of them, or about \$60,0000: and as a showing that our pro-lective tariff did not produce this uncomfortable alance against us, I need only state that more than one half of the products we bought were not sub-ect to any tariff tax at all, but were admitted free WAGES OF AMERICAN WORKMEN.

Upon what terms can we adopt a revenue tariff system in this country? In one way only, by acceptsystem in this country? In one way only, by accept-ing European conditions, and submitting to all the comforts and disadvantages of our commercial als. The chief obstruction in the way of a revemue tariff are the wages paid American working-men, and any return to that policy involves a re-duction of the cost of labor. We cannot afford to duction of the cost of labor. We cannot afford to have cheap labor in the United States. Cheap labor means cheap men and dear money. I would rather elevate and improve the condition of my fellow citizens than increase the value of money and the power of "money-bags." This is a republic of free and equal citizenship. The government is in the hands of the masses, and not of the few. This is our boast, and it is a proud one. The condition of the masses, their well-being their intelligence, their preparation for the civil duties which rest upon them, depend largely upon the scale of industrial wages. It is essential, therefore, that the best possible wages attainable shall be secured and maintained. This is vital and fundamental. We cannot without grave danger and a crowd disturbance—we ought not under any circumat home, which is always the best because the imost reliable.

The south has shared in this splendid progress, in this golden period of development.

From 1851 to 18:0 the average yearly production of pig iron throughout the United States was less than 800,000 tons. In 1886 the states of Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Maryland, Texas, and North Carolina produced 875,179 net tons, or 75,000 more than the whole annual output of the United States under the free trade period.

EFFECT IN THE SOUTH.

The eight years last past have brought to the south wonderful progress. You had in 1880 19,455 miles of railroad; you have now 36,737 miles, and this is increasing. You raised 680,060 bales. In 1880 you raised 431,074,630 bushels of grain, and in 1887 you raised 628,305,000 bushels. In 1880 you had live.

No RESPECT FOR LABOR.

NO RESPECT FOR LABOR. It holds it as a mere machinery of capital. It would have cheap men that it might have cheap merchandise. With all of its boasted love for the struggling millions it is infinitely more interested in cutting down the wages of labor than in saving twenty-five cents on a blanket; more intent in reducing the purchasing power of man's labor than the cost of his coat.

Things are not always dearest when their price is nominally the highest. The price is not the only measure, but the wherewith to buy it is an essentia factor. Few men before me but have found in the course of their lives more than once that that which was cheapest when measured by mere price was the dearest when they were without money and employment, or when their produces could find no market, and, finding it, commanded no price at all commensurate with the labor required to produce them. Primarily, it is labor which is interested most in this question of protection. The man with money can seek other avenues of profit and investment, or can wait for his dividends, but the laborer cannot wait for his dinner, and the United States do not want citizens who make presidents and senates and the house of representatives to be in a condition of dependence and destitution. That is not the sort of citizenship we want. factor. Few men before me but have found in the

AND THE FARMER, Next to the laborer the farmer is the immediate beneficiary of the American system. It brings to his plantation a city of consumers. The farmer and the factor are brought into close proximity. The problem of transportation is largely eliminated. He finds a market not only for staple products which would bear transportation but for many products which but for a home market would waste and decay in the fields. I need not tella farmer in this neighborhood of the beneficial effects of a home market. His own experience is better than any philosophy. Atlanta has given him an object-lesson. It has increased the value of his farm products and enhanced the value of every foot of ground he owns. Benjamin Franklin, writing from London, in

Benjamin Franklin, writing from London, in 1771, to Humphrey Marshall, comprehended the situation when he said:

"Every manufacturer encouraged in our country makes part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufacturers he supplies. Here in England it is well-known and understood that wherever a manufacture is established which employs a number of hands, it raises the value of land in the neighboring country all around it; partly by the greater demand near at hand for the produce of the land and partly from the plenty of money drawn by the manufacturers to that part of the country. It seems, therefore, the interest of all our farmers and owners of lands to encourage our young manufactures in preference to toreign ones imported among us from distant countries."

IN THE RARLY DAYS. The fathers of the republic appreciated the necessity for a home market. They were all farmers and planters. They could not sell to each other, for each supplied his own wants. This was their altuapanetes. They come notes to each other, nor each supplied his own wants. This was their situation. They recognized the importance of diversifying the occupations of the people. They must promote other pursuits than the cultivation of the soil. They must have, if they would prosper, consumers who would absorb the surplus products of the farm. The result was a protective tariff, and under it the wisdom and foresight of the founders of the republic have been more than vindicated. Andrew Jackson put the case as well as has ever been done when he declared in 1824, "Where has the American farmer a merket for his surplus product? Except for cotten, he has neither a foreign or home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture and that the chainnels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out the remedy; Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor, employ it on mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs and distributing labor to the most profitable account and benefits to the country."

Constrained as home. Who would not wish that all of it might finds market in the United States? We would be better off, you would be better off. The country at large would be the gainer if the whole cotton crop was fabricated in our own mills by our own people. Transportation would jo a great extent be saved. We would make and buy more cotton cloths at home, and sent abroad for less; idle labor would be employed: idle capital find investment; the south would increase its spindles and its looms, and general and permanent prosperity would follow.

The lariff reformer seeks to flatter

THE NEW REGLAND MANUFACTURER

THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURES with the suggestion that he no longer needs protec-tion, and should turn his influence in favor of the other system. He assures him that he has reached such perfection in manufacture; such completeness of oranization, such advancement in mechan skill, that he has nothing to fear from competition abroad, and that he has but to reach out for our own and the world's markets and they are his. He asand the world's markets and they are his. He assures him that he has nothing longer to fear from foreign competition, but that his sert-ous danger is from home competition; that while he is indebted for his splendid progress in industrial development to a protective system, he has outgrown it, and if it is to be continued the people of the south said west will become his dangerous rivals, and that to avoid this new conspiction he invites him to assist in withholding from the states which have been slower in industrial development that measure of legislative aid which has been so profitably invoked by the New England states and to which they are indebted for their wonderful advancement in mechanical and industrial pursuits.

for their wonderful: advancement In mechanical and industrial pursuits.

What do the south and west say to this narrow and provincial view? It may be true that the New Bagiand manufacturer has reached that rank and that degree of per cetion when protection to him is not so esential as it once was, but the west and the south are in exactly the same condition that New England was twenty years ago, and I am sure will insist that the same fostering legislation shall be accorded for their development that has been so long enjoyed by their more progressive fellow-citizens of the eastern coast. The truth is

in its application; equally within the reach of all sections and all industries, or it should be abandoned altogether. It cannot be enjoyed by one interest to the exclusion of another. The New Eng-land woolen mills cannot demand protection upon their cloth and deny it to wool, and they do not The rice planter cannot hope to enjoy full protect tion against foreign competition and deny equal protection to the producer of salt. The sugar plant-er of Louisiana cannot invoke the power of congress for protectective duties and yet deny like protection to industries in other parts of the country. The sys-tem must stand as a whole or fall. As Burke said of tem must stand as a whole or fall. As Burke said of liberty: "It is the clear right of all or of none. It is only perfect when universal." It must be protective tariff for all interests requiring the encouragement of the government, or it must be free-trade or a revenue tariff and rest alike upon all classes and all portions of the country.

We are different from any other nation, and it is that difference which makes us the best. Our political system rests upon a principle different from that of any other. It is founded upon

THE CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE. If we had wanted it otherwise we would not have left home, but would have remained the obedient child of an imperious parent. We won turned away from the mother country. have remained one of her dependencies. We would not have fought our way through blood and sacrifice to independence. We separated to set up for ourselves a free and independent political society, and that policy is the best for us which best subserves the purposes of our organization, our citizen-ship and civilization. It is ours to work out our own destiny, and in doing so furnish an example of a free and progressive people, whose industrial policy has made it possible to satisfy the best and highest aspirations of men, an which closes no field to human endeavor. We would wish for all mankind the beneficence of ou system and the opportunity which it presents. We bid them level their condition up to ours; we will not level ours down to theirs. We will remove all estrictions from international trade as we have removed all restrictions from interstate trade when ever they will raise their labor and their conditions

Men of Georgia, upon this great industrial question there should be no north or south. To us of every section have been intrusted the interests of our country—our whole country. To others have been confided the care of other nations and other peoples. We will not interfere with them; we bid them not interfere with us. My fellow-citizens, in this conflict, influenced by

patriotism, national interest and national pride, let us be Americaus.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

It is difficult to tell in words that would not declared extravagent of the reception of that speech. Never was there an audience more attentive. For two hours every man woman and child sat there listening to this forcible argument for a protective tariff-sat there virtually spellbound. Time and time again was the eloquent speaker interrupted by hearty applause. Every point was so received, and at times the cheering was almost overpowering. When toward the end, he said: "On this great industrial question there should be no north, no south." Everybody cheered wildly, and men in all parts of the audience jumped to their feet waving hats and handkerchiefs. Did it change the opinion of any? That

question can be answered only by the individ uals themselves. But one thing is certain: Every man there, whether a protectionist or an advocate of a revenue tariff, left with the firm conviction that he had heard the grandest argument for protection ever made. CONGRATULATIONS ON CONGRATULATIONS.

No sooner had Major McKinley made his bow at the end of his speech than there was what might be described as a spontaneous rush for him.

It seemed as if everybody wanted to shake his hand. The little platform was crowded, and all around were hundreds of people crowding to get near. For each Major McKinley had pleasant word; and the compliments paid him were sufficient to turn the heads of ordinary men. TO DEPART TONIGHT.

During the entire evening the distinguished orator was the center of a group of admirers at Sweetwater Park hotel. It was a jolly crowd and politics and persons, war reminiscenses and gossip of all kinds were freely dis-

cussed.

Major McKinley is in receipt of a number of invitations to visit Birmingham, Chattanooga, Danville, Ky., and other points, but he will be obliged to decline all. He will reach the city some time today and tonight will return

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THE STATE ALLIANCE.

Meeting of the Farmers in Macon.

But Their Proceedings are in Secret-Officers of the Alliance—A Visit to Tom Woolfolk's Cell—Other News.

MACON, Ga., August 21.-[Special.]-The Farmers' Alliance met in this city this morning at 10 o'clock in the lodge room of Mason's lodge, F. A. M., in their building on Mulberry eet. The meeting was strictly private, no one but members being admitted and even some of them shut out on account of having forgotten the pass-word. A Constitution representative was informed by Secretary Burks that there was no business transacted that would interest the public and that most that would interest the public and that most of the day was spent in appeinting work for different committees, and he also said that if there had been any, it mattered not how important, the newspapers could not get it. Three meetings were held today—one this morning from 10 to 1, in the afternoon from 3 antil 6, and after supper until a late hour. President R. H. Jackson, of Franklin, presided, and Mr. R. L. Burks, of Chipley, secretary, was at his post.

sided, and Mr. R. L. Burks, of Chipley, secretary, was at his post.

The main object of the meeting is discussing the establishment of a state exchange. Officers are to be elected for the ensuing term and it is possible that an official newspaper organ of the alliance will also be selected. Editor Burgess of the Southern Alliance, at West Point and Editor Christovher of the Alliance Advocate, at Montezuma, are in the city, and both of these gentlemen wish their respective papers to be recognized as the official organ of the alliance. The present officers are as follows:

lows: R. H. Jackson, pesident, Franklin; J. S. C. Clann, vice-president, Ocklockee; R. L. Glenn. vice-president, Granklin; J. S. C. Glenn. vice-president, Ocklockee; R. L. Burks, secretary, Chipley; J. H. Daniel. treasurer, Friendship; Simeon Maxwell, chaplain, Tailbotton; J. T. Green, lecturer, Carroliton; J. W. Taylor, assistant iecturer, Lutherville; Edgar Stewart, doorkeeper, Stewart's Mills; S. J. Harper, assistant doorkeeper, Ellaville; A. C. Bridges, sergeant-at-arms, Newnan.

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Executive committee—W. B. Hambleton, Thomasville; N. T. Goodwin, LaGrange; J. H. Stephens, Franklin. State organizer—J. H. Turner, LaGrange. Judiciary committee—J. H. Turner, LaGrange. Judiciary committee—J. H. Turner, Heard county; L. L. Hardy, Harris county; W. R. Gorman, Talbot county. Printing committee—Joe E. Massey, chairman, Boston, Ga; E. W. Russell, Meriwether county; D B. Wells, Marion county.

National officers:—President, C. W. Macune, Dallas, Tex.; vice-presidents, L. L. Polk, Raleigh, N. C.; H. P. Bone, Maysville, Ala., J. H. McDowell, Union City, Tenn.; W. H. Moore, Belfast, Ark.; S. B. Irwin, Clinton, Ky., R. Y. Love, Chester, Miss.; A. B. Johnson, Pophar Bluff, Mo.; secretary, E. B. Warren, Dallas, Tox.; treasurer, A. E. Gardner, Dresden, Tenn.; lecturer, Ben Terrell, Seguine, Texas.

A prominent member was heard to remark tonight that they expected to be in session until next Thursday night, and it is possible that some business may be transacted by that time that can be given the press, but so far nothing is to be had.

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A Correspondent's Musings.

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Walking, walking, walking, from dawn to dusk, from noon to midnight, at a four mile in hour gate, only stopping to drink or eat.

Is it the spirits of these innocent nine—his father, his mother, his sisters and brothers—murdered, it is said, by his own hand; or is it the thought that should he not get a new trial he is as sure to be hanged by the neck until dead as it is that there are nine graves in a row out in Rose Hill cemetery, the occupant of each laid low by the blow of the ax, swung by no other arm than his? Or is it the fact that there is said to exist

out in the district where his happy family had once lived, an organized gang of fifty of the most determined followers of the plow that ever lived, who have taken an oath, and drank a toast of blood and water to the success of the state of the success of their undertaking, that, if the law don't take ts proper course and hang the wretch, they will kill him, even if it takes their own lives

to do so.

Does he ever go back to that terrible night when, amid the shrieks and groans of the murdered, he stood like the devil in all his glory? No one knows, and it will take superhy powers for mortal to ever know

MISSED CONNECTIONS.

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Personals About People Who Are In and Out of Macon.

Macon, Ga., August 21—[Special.]—Mr. W. H. Burges, editor of the Southern Alliance, West Point, Ga., is attending the alliance convention here. He is accompanied by his wife and stopping with D. Bruns 1520 Third street.

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3. M. Giddings, Esq., of Atlanta, is in the city to-

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by Cuticura Remedies.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible phility, until the lower portion of the little flow person, from the middle of his back down to his spread with almost particular to the middle of his back down to his spread with a his spread wit

REFERENCE: J. G. Weist, Druggist, Ashland, O.

CLEAR SKIN, PURE BLOOD. No mother, who loves her children, who late pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and in be-stowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance a skin without a blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood—should fail to make trial of the Curi-cura Remedies.

I have seen the CUTICURA REMEDIES used formilk-crust by a visitor in my house, and can testify that the cure was speedy and permanent. I have also used them myself, for cruptions of the skin on my little child, with satisfactory results in every reprect. The skin was, broken out and began to assume ugly proportions. I have also heard my neighbors meak of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in the highest terms.

E. P. BEAR,

Churchville, Augusta Co., Va.,

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.: SOAP, 25c.: RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO, BOSTON, Mass. *Send for "How to Cure Skin Dispases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES! Aching sides and back, hip, hi hey and therine pains, rhoumatic, sciate, neoral-gic, sharp and shooting pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-telling plaster. 25 cents.

CRAND NATIONAL AWARD of 16,600 francs.

LAROCHE'S TONIC a Stimulating Restorative,

PERUVIAN BARK, IRON, AND PURE CATALAN WINE,

the Great FRENCH REMEDY Endorsed by the Hospitals for PREVENTION and CURE of

DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, FEVER and AGUE, NEURALGIA, loss of APPETITE, and RETARDED CONVALESCENCE.

E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents for U.S.,

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& Co., Toledo, C

KER'S BALSAM

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TO BUILDERS & ARCHITE**cts**

BIBB'S CELEBRATED

bave been favorably known for upwards of a cally ter of a century. They stand in the fire-place, same as an open grate; and with only one fire you can thoroughly heat from one to four additional rooms, thus saving the labor and expense theurred by baving a fire in each room. No house should be without them. We also manufacture a full line of

COOK AND HEATING STOVES, &c. The B. C. BIBB STOVE CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

BALLARD TRANSFER COMPAY

Telephone 205.

COUPES, GUERNEYS,

LANDAULETS,

THE MOST COMPLETE-HACK, BAGGAGE WAGON AND BAGS

GAGE SERVICE IN THE SOUTH. Our LANDAUS and LANDAULETS are the most

Prompt Attention. Service by the call or hour at moderate prices.

Weddings, Balls, Theaters and Funerals. Basgage carried to and from depot and check to place of destination given at your house. For full particulars, telephone No. 208.

Two men will in future do nothing but answel elephone calls.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF LUMBER CONSIST FRAMING, FLOORING,

HUDSON & DOBBS.

Cor. Hunter and C. R. R. Telephone 1,040.

Ocean Hotel, Brunswick Ga. ork, with

Macon.

But Their Proceedings are in Secret-Officer the Alliance-A Visit to Tom Woolfolk's Cell-Other News.

MACON, Ga., August 21 .- [Special.]-The Farmers' Alliance met in this city this morning at 10 o'clock in the lodge room of Mason's lodge, F. A. M., in their building on Mulberry street. The meeting was strictly private, no one but members being admitted and even some of them shut out on account of having forgotten the pass-word. A Constitution forgotten the pass-word. A CONSTITUTION representative was informed by Secretary Burks that there was no business transacted that would interest the public and that most of the day was spent in appointing work for different committees, and he also said that if there had been any, it mattered not how important, the newspapers could not get it. Three meetings were held today—one this morning from 10 to 1, in the afternoon from 3 until 6, and after supper until a late hour. President R. H. Jackson, of Franklin, presided, and Mr. R. L. Burks, of Chipley, secretary, was at his post.

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CANDLER RENOMINATED. The First Gun of the Campaign in the

GAINESVILLE, Ga., August 21-[Special.]-For the fourth time, Hon. Allen D. Candler is the standard bearer of the democratic party as their representative in congress. Today he addressed the people of Hall county in the superior courtroom during the dinner hour, and for nearly two hours held his audience in rapt attention, while he gave a full account of his stewardship. He gave a full and clear exposition of the tariff question, and planted himself squarely for a reduction of the tariff on the necessaries of life and for the repeal of the internal revenue laws. He made a fine effort, which was received with great app lause. Indeed, it was a regular ground-swell of the democratic hosts of this county, and everything points to his triumphant election over Rev. Thaddens Pickett, who has announced as an independent candidate against him. Not since the dark days in the political history of this district, when it was the boast of the magnetic Speer that he held the vote of the district in the his hand, and only yielded at last to the energy, industy and bull tenacity of the "one-eyed plowboy, of Pigeon Roost." has anyone from the ranks of the independents dared to measure arms with the little "game cock," of the ninth, until now the Rev. Thad Pickett, who claims to have been called by God to go and preach the everlasting gospel, throws himself squarely into the race and seeks political preferment at the hands of those who covered themselves with glory six years ago by snowing under Hon. Emory Speer, on the bravest men in the state, but who had allied himself with the wrong party. Before the ides of next November the Rev. Thad will have passed through the dark valley and shadow, which the democrats of this district pointed out to his brother independent, and the places which know him now will know

him no more forever. Colonel Candler goes to Alpharetta tomorrow and will address the yeomanry of that county at twelve o'clock. Milton county is claimed by Mr. Pickett as one of his strongholds, and no doubt he will be on hand to meet the bantam." Colonel Candler has never laid eyes on the cunning preacher, and, while he is ot "honing" to meet the "man of God," he will stand the racket and will swap "sound emocratic doctrine" for "independent re-

STATE POLITICAL POINTS.

The democratic executive committee of Johnson county yesterday met to consolidate the returns of the primary election held for representative on il-Saturday, the 18th instant, and from the number of legal votes cast and the confused state of the returns made the committee refused to receive the returns and declared no nomination. This leaves the candidates to a free fight in the general eleciton. It is likely that only two candidates will take the field— Mr. E. Jenkins and some other not yet selected by Mr. Jenkin's opponents. It bids fair for a lively fight from now till October.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED. Only a Little Negro With a Pocketful of

Rocks.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., August 21.—[Special.]
After much tribulation the source of the falling rocks upon the negro house has been discovered in the person of a diminutive African who, being possessed of the devil and capacious pockets, has, by filling the latter with rocks, and watching his oppportunity to drop them upon the housetops or at the feet of unwary passers, created a greater excitement among his people than the advent of a circus. Some thought that the rocks came from an offended deity and others that it was a well laid scheme to purchase their property at low figures. But all is serene now, and the young bombardeer sits down with more caution than he did on Sunday.

JUDGE THURMAN. The Old Roman Finds it Impossible to Visit

Georgia.

Columbus, Ga., August 21.—Henry Goetchius, president of the Chattahooche Valley exposiion, to be held in this city from October 4th to 18th has just received a letter from Allen W. Thurman, in answer to an invitation extended fo Hon. Allen G. Thurman to attend the exposition. The son

writes that it will be impossible for Judge Thurman
to visit Georgia at that time,
as the Bell telephone case, in which
he is leading counsel for the government, will be
before the Livited States supreme court. October 8th before the United States supreme court October 9th and 10th. He has made every endeavor to obtain a and 10th. He has made every endeavor to obtain a release from this engagement, but has been unsuc-essful, the president absolutely refusing to release him, and on that account he has been forced to de-cline all Georgia invitations, the acceptance of which were made contingent upon his release from

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

Fatal Accident to a Negro at Savannah, Caused by Carelessness.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 21-[Special.]-Edmond Reed, colored, fell from a scaffold at Edmond Reed, colored, fell from a scaffold at the Georgia fertilizer works this morning, and was instantly killed. Captain A. D. Dixon held an inquest at which several witnesses testified that the accident was due to carelessness. He fell twenty-six feet and struck on his head. The jury's verdict was that Reed's death was due to his own carlessness. He was 26 years old and married. Tomorrow his body will be sent to Matthew's Bluff on the steamer Katie.

The Army in Lawrenceville.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—
The Salvation army struck the town today.
They were escorted here by Mr. T. N. Almand and carried by him at once to the camp ground. The meeting there heretofore has closed on Saunday night, but this year it will continue on till Wednesday night. The ministers in charge are expecting much good to come from the change, especially in view of the assistance to be rendered by the army.

Accidents on the Road to Campmeeting. Accidents on the Road to Campmeeting.

Acworth, Ga., August 21.—[Special.]—
Nearly every carriage and buggy in Acworth was put in use Sunday to convey our people to the campmeeting at Harmony Grove, Paulding county and Little river, 'Cherokee county. On the way to Harmony Grove, Colonel M. M. Phillips's mule ran away and shook him and his family up considerably, and scared the Colonel desperately. They came out with very little injury, and in the party that went to Little river were two young gentlemen and two young ladies in a carriage. By some means the driver made a bad drive, and upset the carriage, throwing the entire party out of the carriage, throwing the entire party out of it. One of the young ladies had her cheek and face somewhat skinned, and one young fian had one of his arms dislocated. There was no

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

This is the Top of the GENUINE Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. Allothers, similar are imitation.



A HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Man Suffocated by Dust at Chemical Works.

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August 21—[Special.]—An accident occurred at the Georgia Chemical works today by which Peter McArdle, a young white man, met a peculiar and distressing death. In one department of the extensive fertilizer manufactory, phosphate rock is ground into a powder almost as light as air—literally dust. This pours out of a tin tube on to a platform. McArdle was stationed on this platform, Scraping it off into the mouth of a funnel-shaped bin or hopper through which it emptied into a room below.

An idea of its insidious nature can be gathered from the fact that the men who work in this lower room wear bandages over their mouths and nostrils. These men were horrified today to discover McArdle's feet protruding from the orifice of the hopper into the room. They rushed above to the platform where he had been at work and lifted him from the bin, but his heart had ceasd to beat and he was stark dead. His mouth and nostrils were chock full of the deadly dust, which he had inhaled when he fell into the bin, and it is believed his death was almost instantaneous. He was literally drowned in dust.

Acceptentally short.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. A Young Lady of Chauncey in a Dangerous

Chauncey, Ga., August 21.—Miss Pauline Harrison, daughter of Dr. Harrison, was accidentally shot yesterday by her brother Willie, twelve years old, with a No. 32 calibre pistol. The ball entered just above the right clavicle, ranging toward the left side.

Fight the Bagging Trust. Fight the Bagging Trust.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., August 21.—[Special.]—
R. H. Jackson, president of the State alliance, addressed a good audience of alliance menand a few outsiders in Gray's hall vesterday afternoon. He exhorted the members to use all means to bale their cotton, rather than buy bagging at present prices. And until the bagging trust yielded, to buy none, but say to their creditors, there is your cotton in my ginhouse, take it. house, take it. ATTENTION, FOURTH GEORGIA.

Call for a Reunion of Survivors on the 5th of September.

Monticello, Ga., August 18.—To the Survivors of the Fourth Georgia Regiment: You are hereby notified that our reunion will be held at La-Grange on first Wednesday, 5th September. The good people of that beautiful little city are making arrangements to entertain you; and from their well-earned reputation for liberality and hospitality, the character of your reception can be announced in advance. Let each and all of us for a few days lay aside our business cares and gather at the invitation so cordially extended to enjoy this reunion of friends and comrades. of September.

and comrades.

Though application for rates was made as early as July 10th, and frequent efforts made since to have them named, yet we are not prepared to give them with this call. They will be announced through the press as soon as obtained.

W. H. WILLIS (Colonel), President.

ROLAND B. HALL, Corresponding Secretary.

An Escaped Convict Recaptured The Chatta-hoochee Rising. etc.

Columbus, Ga., August 21.—[Special.]—
One by one Captain English is getting his seven escaped convicts back. On yesterday another, making the fourth that has been over taken, was captured near Albany and was brought to this city this morning by Mr. F. G. Edwards, sheriff of Dougherty county. The convict was turned over to one of Captain

G: Edwards, sheriff of Dougherty county. The convict was turned over to one of Captain English's guards and Sheriff Edwards received the reward, \$50.

The steamboatmen no longer have cause to complain of low water. The heavy rains have caused the Chattahoochee to rise slowly and there is now an abundance of water for boating purposes. It has been raining almost constantly since yesterday morning and there is likely to be an exercise with its excitoner. stantly since yesterday morning and there is likely to be an overflow if it continues

the letter boxes of the free delivery system had not been opened for three weeks, and that it was packed full of letters. Somebody in the

mail service here is likely to hear from this matter in the future.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Officer McMichael arrested a man named Miles Stewart, who is wanted in Russell county, Aia., for grand larceny. He will be held over until the arrival of requisition representations. of requisition papers.

Information has been received by the exposition authorities that a number of Atlanta horses will be entered for the October races.

ALBANY, Ga., August 21.—[Special.]—Joe Davis jumped on the Brunswick and Western train today to ride to the Washington street crossing. In getting off his coat caught on the car steps, throwing him down His foot fell be-neath the wheels. It was badly bruised.

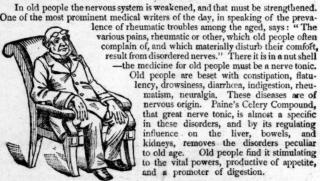
The government dredging barges on the Flint river are now within three miles of Al-bany. The river will be dredged to this point in seven weeks, making it navigable at all seasons.

Accident at Albany

The new bonds issued by the state of Georgia to the amount of \$1,900,000 have been taken by the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, the largest institution of its kind in the world. This will be of vast benefits the State and shows a disposition on fit to the State, and shows a disposition on the part of the Mutual Life to aid by investment in the bonds of Southern states. The Mutual Life has now \$120,000,000 of assets, and is said to offer the most liberal and the best paying life insurance issued. Since organization in 1843 it has paid its policy holders \$257,753,789.60 according to the information given by Mr. E. L. Bresee, the company's

agent at Atlanta, Ga. A Watchman Attacked by Roughs. COLUMBUS, Ga., August 21.—[Special.]—Watchman Hair, at the Georgia Midland depot, in this city, was attacked by two unknown men tonight, and one struck him on the head with a brick. Mr. Hair fired at the men four times, but both escaped.

FOR OLD PEOPLE!



Sold by druggists, \$1.00. Six for \$3.00. Send for eight-page paper, with many testimonials from nervous, debilitated, and aged people, who bless Paine's Celery Compound. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
198 Madbon St., 241 Broadway.
CHICAGO. AEW YORK.

FOR CAMPAIGN CLUBS.
Can be attached to any torch. The mos attractive of any thing ever offered.

UNPRECEEENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

ouisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1983, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi-Annually (June. and December.) and its Grand Single Number Drawings take place on each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the ar rangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in porson manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all par-ties, and we authorize the Company to use this cer-tificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached. In its advertisements."

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries

which may be presented at our counters.
R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l
PIERGE LANAUX. Pres. State Nat'l Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars ea Halves \$10: Quarters \$5; Tenths Twentieths \$1.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of \$500 are.....

1,134 Prizes amounting....

999 Prizes of \$100 are......

or M. A .DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

Address Registered Letters to

GRAND REPUBLIC

CIGARROS

Are the Finest Goods Ever Sold For the Money.

Buffos, 4 For 10 Cents. Cigarros, 5 For 25 ents.

These Are Warranted Pure by the Manufacturers.

Geo. P. Lies & Co., Factory 200, 3d District, New York.

Guaranteed Long Havana Filler, Fine as Silk. Smokers, Ask Your Dealers for these goods. They Can be Found on Sale at GROCERS AND OTHERS.

G R Miller, 11 South Pryor street.
Fred Cummings, 77 Broad.
P R Johnson, 78 Broad.
Rice & Saxe, 19 Washington street.
J W Cotton, 128 Forsyth street.
T J Buchanan, 246 Decatur street.
W J Hogan, 49 Highland avenue,
John Corrigan, 140 Whitehall street.
Lowe and Lynan, 186 Whitehall street.
I S Mitchell, 142 Whitehall street.
I S Mitchell, 142 Whitehall street.
S Gutham, 196 Whitehall and Forsyth.
Dan Kline, Windsor and Hood.
W W Little, 86 Capitol avenue.
J H & W A Foster, 96 Capitol avenue.
J H & W A Foster, 96 Capitol avenue.
S G Murphy, Pulliam and Fair.
D G Peel, 38 South Broad.
Stewart & Rice, 138 Decatur.
Lynch & Comnolly, 40 South Broad.
W A Boggan, Gate City bank saloon.
J J McMahon, 16 Marietta street.
Kelly & Maher, 23 Marietta.
John M Miller, book store.
G R Reynolds, Broad and Miller.
John Blount, 142 Marietta.
W D Harwell, 250 Marietta.

Shams Bros., 356 Marietta. C Bridwell, 114 Mitchell. Schikan, E T depot. Fincher & Fincher, 251 Mitchell. L E Gwinn, 360 Peters. C D Ford, 55 Peachtree. DRUGGISTS.

DRUGGISTS.

A J Haltiwanger, Pryor and Decatur streets. Smith & Bradfield, 102 Whitehall.
C O Tyner, Broad and Marietta.
Mathews, Gregory & Co., 21 Marietta street.
Sharp Bros., 202 Marietta street.
Heely & McCauly, Y. M. C. A. Building, Pryor St. Fincher & Frauklin, 210 Marietta street.
L A Bratton, 91 Peachtree.
R H Johnson, 125 Forsyth.
Hutchison & Bros , Whitehall.
A Dawson, 365 Peters.
M B Avery & Co. 73 Peachtree.
J L Couch, 197 Wheat street.
D S Goldsmith & Co. 168 Whitehall street.
Benjamin & Cronheim, 100 Whitehall.
CONFECTIONES.
A G Ballard, Union depot.
W E Haney & Co., 12 Peachtree street.
D U Sloan & Co., 43 Peachtree street.
J H Nunually, 42 Whitehall.
S. Marion, 324 Mariotta street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

35 N. PRYOR STREET FURNISHES VIRST.

36 class board, comfortable rooms, at very reasonable rates; center of city, near union depot.

PERMANENT, DAY OR TRANSIENT BOAR, or ers can obtain pleasant rooms and good board at No. 100 Waiton street, three blocks from post-office.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED BY MRS. E. S. V. Rice, Hayesville, N. C. The best table, the choicest location, an.id the flowery region of the old north state. Rates reasonable. Send for terms.

WANTED-AT ONCE, BY TWO LADIES, west End, convenient to car line. References exchanged. Address W. B. P., this office.

\$5000 WANTED ON ATLANTA REAL estate 3 or 5 years. Will pay 8 per cent interest. Address W. J. W., care Constitution.

GADIES' COLUMN. PEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves, at Phillip's, 14 Marietta street

AUCTION SALES.

WOLFE'S BARGAIN HOUSE—WE ARE NOW selling our stock at singhtering prices, as we are crowded and must have room.

Bureaus and dresser, \$1 to \$12.

Bedsteads—all grades and styles, \$1.50 to \$10.

3 flue pianos on liberal terms.

1 fine buggy horse, handsome, kind and gentle.

1 lot good oil paintings, regardless of value.

3 refrigerators, 3 sideboards, 4 extension tables and eight extra-fine bedsprings—must be sold.

Good wool pants, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Fine cassimere S. H. coats, \$1.50 to \$3.

Boys' knee-pants, 50c.

And other goods in proportion. Money advanced Weonsignments. Auction sales attended to. H. nolle, Agent, 98 Whitehall street.

BUIDING MATERIA. 500,000 FEET OF FIRST CLASS lumber to be closed out at HUDSON & DORBS.
Cor. Hunter street and C. R. R. Telephone 1,040.

HELP WANTED-MALE.

DAIRYMAN WANTED-I WANT AN EXPE W and canvass for the best grate coal in the mar-ket. Can earn from two to three dollars a day. Ad-dress P. O. Box 424. fri su we WANTED—TRAVELING AND LOCAL SALES-men for agricultural and machinery specialities to sell to the trade. State age, references, amount expected for salary and expenses. Address Massey & Co., Montezuma, Ga.

WANTED-TWO (2) LADY STENOGRAPHERS at once; must operate Hammond typewriter. Y at once; must operate Hamm F. Cooledge, No. 21 Alabama st. A. F. COOREGE, NO. 21 Alabama 81.

TWO OR THREE YOUNG LADIES OF FAIR
education will be taught to set type and receivermment and good positions in printing establishment in this city where young ladies are now employed. Address George W., Constitution office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. A SPLENDID BOOKKEEPER WANTS A PERMA-rent position in Atlanta. Best of recom-mendations. Drop a line to R., Box 54, Atlanta,

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS governess; teaches English, Latin, French, German and music: references. Address Miss Nichols, Snickersville, Loudon county, Virginia, aug21-tr

WANTED-POSITION AS TEACHER BY LADY graduate, four years experience, primary and music classes. Testimonials given. Address P. O. Box No. 4, LaGrange, Ga. au217 5t

WANTED-AGENTS.

dress P. H. W., care Constitution.

PUSINESS OPFORTUNITY \$10,000, A PART interest in a successfully running and profitable manufacturing business in this city with a good office position if desired. Investigation solicited. Address Success, this office, aug21Tu8u

POR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN WELL ESTABLESHED aug191ff.

Constitution office. INSTRUCTION.

TOR RENT-HOUSE, NO. 15 EAST HARRIS near Feachtree, 5 rooms, double kitchen, splendid well of water, possession given September I. su wed trace. FOR RENT-NO. 161 CREW STREET: NEW 7room cottage: all modern improvements. Apply to R. E. Rushton, 73 Crew street. aug 16 tr

Money To Loan—I WILL UNDERTAKE TO negotiate five years loans of \$300 and upwards on Atlanta real estate at 7 per cent and a reasonable commission. C. P. N. Barker, 31% Peachtree.

WANTED-ONE CARLOAD MONTEVALLO coal. Apply at 85 Courtland avenue.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—MY TWO-STORY DWELL-Ing: most desirable location in city, Mulberry st., near corner First st. For information address T. Guernsey. Macon, Ga.

Some Cheap Real Estate That Must be Sold This Week.

\$1,600-Nice 5-room house, RENTING FOR \$1,600-Nice 5-room house near Fair street school. \$700-Two new 2-room houses, rent for \$10 per month. \$3,000-Elegant 7-room house, Highland avenue. \$1,150-3-room house and 10 acres land, 334 miles out; cheap.

y ChauInished throughout. Table supplied with every luxury the market affords. Special rates to parties visiting St. Simons and Cum beriand Isla and call one or address sun wed sun.

GASTRALGIA, POORNESS of the BLOOD, This wonderful invigorating tonic is powerful in its effects, is easily administered, assimilates thoroughly and quickly with the gastric juices, without deranging the

30 North William Street, N. Y.

MOST EFFECTIVE,

BALTIMORE

FURNACES, RANGES, MANTELS,

DOUBLE LANDAUS

Elegant Carriages in Atlanta, Efficient Service.

-CARRIAGES FURNISHED FOR-

NOTICE!

CEILING, WEATHERBOARDING, SHINGLES, LATHS, MOULDINGS, &C.,

THE STATE ALLIANCE.

Meeting of the Farmers in

gess of the Southern Alliance, at West Point and Editor Christovher of the Alliance Advocate, at Montezuma, are in the city, and both of these gentlemen wish their respective papers to be recognized as the official organ of the alliance. The present officers are as follows:

lows: R. H. Jackson, pesident, Franklin; J. S. C. R. H. Jackson, pesident, Franklin; J. S. C. Glenn, vice-president, Ocklockee; R. L. Burks, secretary, Chipley; J. H. Daniel, treasurer, Friendship; Simeon Maxwell, chaplain, Talhotton; J. T. Green, lecturer, Carrolton; J. W. Taylor, assistant lecturer, Lutherville; Edgar Stewart, doorkeeper, Stewart's Mills; S. J. Harper, assistant doorkeeper, Ellaville; A. C. Bridges, sergeant-at-arms, Newnan.

Ellaville; A. C. Bridges, sergeant-at-arms, Newnan.

Executive committee—W. B. Hambleton, Thomasville; N. T. Goodwin, LaGrange; J. L. Stephens, Franklin. State organizer—J. H. Turner, LaGrange. Judiciary committee—J. H. Turner, Learned county; L. L. Hardy, Harris county; W. R. Gorman, Talbot county. Printing committee—Joe E. Massey, chairman, Boston, Ga; E. W. Russell, Meriwether county; D. B. Wells, Marion county.

National officers:—Presidents, C. W. Macune, Dallas, Tex.; vice-presidents, L. L. Polk, Raleigh, N. C.; H. P. Bone, Maysville, Ala., J. H. McDowell, Union City, Tenn.; W. H. Moore, Belfast, Ark.; S. B. Irwin, Clinton, Ky., R. Y. Love, Chester, Miss.; A. B. Johnson, Pophar Bluff, Mo.; secretary, E. B. Warren, Dallas, Tex.; treasurer, A. E. Gardner, Dresden, Tenn.; lecturer, Ben Terrell, Seguine, Texas.

A prominent member was heard to remark

once resumed his old habit of walking from one corner to the other.

Walking, walking, walking, from dawn to dusk, from noon to midnight, at a four mile in hour gate, only stopping to drink or eat.

Is it the spirits of these innocent nine—his father, his mother, his sisters and brothers—murdered, it is said, by his own hand; or is it the thought that should he not get a new trial he is as sure to be hanged by the neck until dead as it is that there are nine graves in a row out in Rose Hill cemetery, the occupant of each laid low by the bloom of the ax swung by no other arm

Or is it the fact that there is said to exist.

to do so.

Does he ever go back to that terrible night when, amid the shrieks and groans of the murdered, he stood like the devil in all his glov?

No one knows, and it will take superhuman powers for mortal to ever know.

BUT HE HAS NOT.

Insist upon the Exact Label and Top.
FOR SALE EVERTWHERE. Made ONLY BY

GEO. A. MACBETH & CO., Pitisburgh, Pa. Fo rsale by DOBBS & WEY, Atlanta, Ga. What's the Matter With these Candidates?

BUFFOS

RETAILERS—Now is your time to reap the benefit of this advertising. Open the boxes and place on your case where your customers cannot miss them. The demand is increasing daily; do not delay mailing us your orders. Every dealer ordering 1,000 of above brands will have name and address put in this ad. Ask salesmen to show your samples of Buffos and Cigarros, or mail your

GROCERS AND OTHERS.

Hoyt & Thorn, 90 Whitehall street.
Spencer & Hancock, 118 Whitehall street.
J H Jentzen, 123 Whitehall street.
E H Corlett, 10 Capitol ave.
C K Buzbee, 102 Peachtree street.
E L Bradley, 508 Decatur street.
Stewart & Rice, 157 Decatur street.
A Flesh, Decatur street.
A Flesh, Decatur street.
J L Ynch, Deca ur street.
J H Cooper, 58 Decatur street.
J H Cooper, 58 Decatur street.
J H Cooper, 58 Decatur street.
J R Langford, 528 Decatur street.
J R Langford, 528 Decatur street.
J P Crockett, 530 Decatur street.
J P Crockett, 530 Decatur street.
G F R Hangford, 528 Decatur street.
J P Crockett, 530 Decatur street.
J P Crockett, 530 Decatur street.
G-S Fryor, 53 Peachtree.
W T Roberts, 51 Peachtree.
G-S Fryor, 53 Peachtree.
G-S Fryor, 53 Peachtree.
C J Kamper, 369 Peachtree.
C J Kamper, 369 Peachtree.
D Crumer, 2 East Alabama street.
J M Markham, Wheat and Young.
Wright & Hiller, Houston and Calhoun.
JW Kilpatrick & Co., Houston street.
Old Book Store, Marietta street.

And all other first class dealers. Retailers ordering one thousand of these brands of us can have their name and address in this ad. gratis. Mail your orders to us at once. CAUTION-We hereby notify jobbers and dealers that we will vigorously prosecute all infringements on our style of package of the Cigarros and Buffos as to Red Seal and Veneer package. Do not forget to call for these cigars—they are the best and will please you. GEO. P. LIES & CO., Factory 200 3d District, New York

W. A. RUSSELL, Wholesale Agent, Atlanta, Ga. Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated Nicolini 5 cent Cigar

WANTED-3 TRAVELING SALESMEN, 2 clerks, 1 bookkeeper, 3 collectors, 1 corresponding clerk, 1 white cook, 43/5 Marietta street, room 10.

WANTED—A BUTLER WITHOUT FAMILY, must come well recommended. Apply at 27 Peachtree street.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY (traveling or local) of our safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 pounds; retail price \$35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance and permanent business. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the safe pool. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all cqual, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize. and that no one can possibly giving what hands-will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or snowments schemes.

Sun mion we

NOTICE—A YOUNG AND INTE LIGENT LADY hold affairs and companion to married lady; no children; husband on the road most of time—can procure same by addressing "Morning Journal," Essiman, Ga. Good references required.

WANTED—AGENTS.

A GENTS WANTED—55 A MONTH AND EXpenses paid a vy active person to seil our goods.
No capital required, Salary paid monthly, expenses
in advance. Full particulars free, Standard Sitverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURT
steam washer. It will pay intelligent men
and women seeking employment to write for my
illustrated circular and terms for this celebrated
washer. Why does it pay to act as my agont? Because arguments in its favor are so numerous and
convincing that sales are made without difficulty.

cause arguments in its favor are so numerous and convincing that sales are made without difficulty. Sent on two weeks' trial at my expense, for return, if not satisfactory. J. Worth, sole manufacturer, 1710 Franklin ave. St. Louis. Mo. — sat 13t BUSINESS CHANCES. A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE, REQUIRES BUT little money; it will pay \$75 per month. Address P. H. W., care Constitution.

MISS MOLLIE STEVENS WILL RESUME THE exercises of her school, at 377 Whitehall street, september 3, 1888. sun wed fri 84 FOR RENT-HOUSES. COTTAGES.

MONEY TO LOAN. L OANS ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY NE goctated by George R. Desaussure & Co. Room 10, Trader's Bank building, Decatur stree \$10000 TO LOAN ON APPROVED collateral or on city property at 8 per cent, also, loans on country farms. F. W. Miller & Co., stock and money brokers, No. 10 East Alabama street.

MONEY TO LOAN-ON REAL ESTATE AT 10 west rates. Any amount, from \$500 to \$15,000. Thos. H. Willingham & Son, 4 East Alabama street. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE --- HORSES, CARRIAGES FOR SALE-BAY HORSE, MEDIUM SIZE, works anywhere; lady drives him; qualities guaranteed. Call at 2/9 Crew st. 1w

FOR SALE OR RENT. IN BARNESVILLE, GA.—

A desirable residence on a 2-acre lot, convenient to the "Gordon Educational Institute" and to business; location very high and healthy; water excelent and society unexcelled. Will sell cheap and upon easy terms, or will rent for a short or long time. Apply to John E. Morgan, Barnesville, Ga.

AURESALE OR DENY MY TWO STORY DWELL.

out; cheap. \$350—Lot £0x103, Orange street, near Whitehall. \$550—Vacant lot, 51x200, near glassworks, worth \$550. New 2-room house and very large lot in west Atlanta.

The above are special bargains, and ought to be sold in the next three days.

RANDALL & TURNER,

NO, 1 Kimbell House. THE DAILY CONSTITUTION Is delivered by carriers in the city, or malled postage free, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.50 for thre month, or \$10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION (Circulation over 110,000) is maffed, post-paid, for \$1.25 a year, or for \$1.00 in clubs of two of more. Address all letters to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgis

12-J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 22, 1888.

Importance of Fair and Full Primaries. The democratic party of Georgia has est important question before it for solution in the matter of devising some system by which party nominations can be made out giving opportunity for fraud.

As the matter now stands, the harmony of the party is seriously threatened in the loose way in which party opinion is gotten at. In several counties in the state bad feeling has been engendered, and party organization is divided into factions which are at war. This will not do, and it must be prevented. It is clear that the trouble originates in county executive committees resorting to methods of nomination that do not give democratic voters full, fair and convenient opportunity for expressing their

The mass meeting plan has been respon sible for most of the disturbances, and as long as it is adopted there will be dissatisfaction and tendency toward disorganization. By this system a county meeting is called at a stated place, and the attendance usually on hand does not represent one tenth of the democratic voters of the county. etimes not one in a hundred are present and yet the few there proceed to work, and by their action endeavor to bind the full vote of the county. These meetings usually fall into the hands of those living in the immediate vicinity, who are enabled to attend without inconvenience, while democrats in more remote parts of the county can come only at a sacrifice of time and business. The county seat is generally the place at which the meeting is called, which terally gives it the control of the county organization, as farmers and business mer who live ten or twenty miles away cannot afford the time which it would require for them to participate.

The executive committees have full an thority to fix the time and method of nomination, and it is natural that their action does not at all times give satisfaction. We recall the instance when the executive com mittee of Twiggs county, two years ago, called a mass meeting at a little place away off in an edge of the county. It was openly charged that this was done in the interest of the candidate which nearly the entire committee favored, and who was strong in the locality where the meeting was called and weak in the place where it had always been customary to hold the county mass meet

It is too often the case that county executive committees allow their individual preferences to lead them from the path of party duty. Georgia has had several instances of this recently. The only remedy is in the general abandonment of the mass meeting system, and the substitution therefor of primary elections. By the latter ever democrat can vote without going out of his militia district to do so. Polls should be kept open at regular hours in all counties, every safeguard should be thrown around elections to insure fairness. If this were done there would be no cause for such complaint as is now constantly being

The whole matter could be settled if the legislature passed a law regulating primaries. And it is probable that legislature will do just this thing.

SENATOR GORMAN says the democratic campaign is getting along all right, and he ought to know.

Many yellow fever experts informed the Jacksonville authorities a week or more ago that there was nothing in the concussion theory—that is, as a means of purifying the atmosphere and ridding it of the germs of

After a fair trial of concussion by firing cannon in the streets, Jacksonville has decided to abandon it, as the results have not been satisfactory.

Concussion has been tried before in yellow fever epidemics. Dr. Le Plougeon writes to the New York World that he was In Lima, Peru, when the yellow fever decimated the population of that city in 1868, killing from two to three hundred person daily. The doctor says that the people tried the firing of cannon, the burning of all sorts of things, and the liberal use of disinfectants, but the only result was to shatter window glass and raise clouds of offensive smoke, which produced inflamma tion of the eyes and spread intolerable odors. There was no abatement of the plague, and it did not begin to decline until immense fires were kept continually burning on the trenches in which the bodies of the victims had been buried.

There is nothing new under the sun. For ages and ages the Chinese have tried to drive off epidemics by beating gongs and drums and exploding fire crackers. In other words, they have put the concussion theory into practice, but their efforts have never been successful in warding off dis-

The experiment at Jacksonville will probably dispose of the concussion business as a yellow fever preventive for a long time to come. The majority of the doctors are against it, and they are doubtless right. Our Jacksonville friends may as well spike their big guns and unlimber their big doc-

THE melon growers have met and adjourned. It is still a question, however, whether the transportation companies will permit them to do business at the old stand

Our Overworked Supreme Court.

A few of our contemporaries express the spinion that one chief justice and two aspelate justices are able to run the supreme court without the assistance of the two additional associate justices provided for by the constitutional amendment to be voted on at our next election.

This view will not be shared by the lawand litigants whose cases are every supreme court. Undoubtedly the three udges are overworked. The work since the war has been so difficult to get through with that judge after judge has either re-

signed or died. It is a mistaken economy to leave the highest court of the state only half equipped for the discharge of its duties. The fact that we have an able bench has nothing to do with the question. It is simply an impossibility for three men to dis-pose of the vast amount of business coming before them every term with the expedition that is demanded by the parties interested.

With two additional judges the court will be able to get through its crowded docket

without being utterly worn out and exhausted; and the judges will bring to their tasks a freshness and vigor not to be ex-

pected under the present system.

When our people look into the matter we feel satisfied that they will vote for the new constitutional amenda

It seems that Editor Richardson is in lined to resent the idea that Major McKinley is the greatest living republican. This neasiness betrays the presence of a disturbed liver. The democratic party of Georgia will rack along any way.

The Yellow Fever Refugees. Extraordinary emergencies frequently

rive rise to extraordinary measures. One of ese emergencies is created by the flight of the people from the fever infected districts in Florida. A. great many of these refugees have come to Atlanta, where they have been cordially welcomed and courteously treated.

But in Savannah and Augusta extreme measures have been resorted to to prevent any of the refugees from finding a harbor n those cities. In Augusta, according to report, one refugee was arrested because he wandered into the city by mistake, his intention being to go around it and take the South Carolina train. He stated the facts, and, although he was technically guilty, the court graciously remitted the fine, and placed him in charge of an officer whose duty it was to fire him out of the city.

In Savannah, there is a standing reward offered for the arrest of the unfortunates who are fleeing from the infected districts in Florida, and one active officer made as much as fifty dollars the other day by arresting two of the fleeing criminals.

We are inclined to doubt whether the situation in either Savannah or Augusta is serious enough to warrant the harsh treatment of those who are fleeing from an epidemic. It seems to us that a quarantine can be made effectual without subjecting refugees to the punishment that is visited on the heads of criminals.

As a matter of course, cities that are subject to the invasion of yellow fever epidemics must protect themselves at all hazards, but this can be accomplished in a manner at once humane and intelligent. The presence of a refugee in a strange city is no evidence of an intention on his part to maliciously spread the infection. should be dealt with gently and humanely.

SENATOR MORGAN has developed into a ival to Uncle Evarts. His speech on the fisheries treaty would fill a big book. Uncle Evarts has also made some remarks, but he can never hope after this to get even with Senator Morgan.

Outdoing the Bagging Trust, Yesterday's Constitution contained the

following item: The farmers living around High Shoals factory have seen the officers of the factory. They have agreed to take their cotton packed with three pine boards on a side at the same price as if it were packed in ging. The farmers are now busy cutting and itting their pine boards six feet long, and all of their crop will be put up in these packages. They claim that bagging has gone up to such a price that they cannot afford to buy it, and that it will pay the factory to buy cotton with the boards

This example well deserves emulation by the cotton growers throughout the south. They are not necessarily dependent upon the bagging trust for the wrapping of their crop of cotton, and the best thing to do is to go to work at once and get out of the hands of the monopolists, whose only object is to squeeze blood tribute out of them.

If the farmers of the south will act concertedly in the matter, they can become independent of the bagging trust. The present price of bagging is simply outrageous, and the farmers are justified in

their claim that they cannot afford to pay it. The farmers around High Shoals factory have taken the right step, and if those in other sections of the south will do the same thing, they will soon find that the price of bagging will be reduced to reasonable

If it is not, do without bagging and use something else.

OUR brilliant Brother Blaine Has made his usual bust; This time it was in Maine His subject was the "Trust."

Quarantine Expenses. It is reported that Mayor Lester, of Savanuah, who is a good states' rights democrat, is in favor of the government assuming entire charge of the state quarantine until frost comes. It is thought that this can be done by the secretary of the treasury on the request of the governor of Georgia.

This will put the whole expense of the quarantine on the general government, and relieve the cities to a considerable extent, and it seems to be the proper thing to do.

A few years ago, however, such a proposition as this would have precipitated a heated discussion on the subject of state rights. Why should the citizens of the whole country be taxed to quarantine certain cities in the state of Georgia? This question arises at once, and it brings up the old subject about which thousands of volumes have been written, and which has created considerable confusion in the minds

The south used to be foremost in this business of discussing state rights, but we observe that the principle is conveniently tucked under the bed when there is any oney to be saved by the operation.

By all means let the general government pay for quarantining Georgia cities.

IN NEW YORK, the other day, a merchant eighty years old, insulted a young lady customer, and tried to drag her into a back room. When her father heard of it he called on the aged rascal and wore him out with a hickory, Gray hairs are no protection in some cases.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN has printed a fac simile of its first issue published in 1773 under the name of the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser. It was a pretty good paper, even in those days. It published shake stories, and its foreign news was only two

months old. The American of today is a splendid newspaper, fully equipped, and as progressive as any of its contemporaries.

FOUR MOTHERS IN Media, Pennsylvania have eighty-four children. Media bids fair to ecome a metropolis.

AFRICA HAS A GREAT future. Railways are ushing into the interior, steamers are sailing on her great rivers, and a steady stream of in migration is flowing in. It will be the grea cotton, tobacco and coffee growing country of the future. In the course of another half century its influence upon the industry and commerce of the world will be perceptibly

It would be en easy matter to describe

ENGLISH BUSINESS MEN spend more money in advertising than Americans do. One London firm spends \$500,000 a year in advertising spends in the United States, where it gets more display than it gets for \$275,000 spent in

By MEANS OF comparative brevity, Uncle Evarts is victorious. The fisheries treaty has been rejected, but Senator Morgan got in his ork, all the same.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW will publish during the coming winter, "The Great Soldiers of the Confederacy," a handsomely illustrated volume of reminiscences written by the most noted men in the south. Among the Georgians expected to contribute chapters for this book are Governor Gordon, General Longstreet

AMELIE RIVES will shortly have a new drama before the public. "Henry the Sec-end" is the title, and those who have seen the manuscript pronounce it a wonderfully strong and vivid work.

THE SEA SERPENT is performing off the Maine coast. This ought to be a warning to rother Jonah Blaine WHEN A MAN can do his work well he can

lways get a job. Mark Twain says that emoyers in every trade and occupation are all the time hunting for first-class men. IGNATIUS DONNELLY HAS returned from England. He is now more positive than ever that "the ignorant butcher's boy," as he calls Shakspeare, did not write the plays ascribed

to him. He is firmer than ever in his conviction that Lord Bacon was the real author of MANY THINK THAT the recent storm was the equinoctial. It is possible, but it is more likely that it was a part of the West Indian hurricane in the gulf. The regular equinoctial will

the next three or four weeks. BROTHER BLAINE TRUSTS the trusts, but no

probably put in its appearance in the course of

body trusts Brother Rlaine. EVERY NEWSPEPER SHOULD keep this paragraph in type ready for use: "General Boul-anger was received with cheers and hisses. The police charged the crowd, and several persons were wounded." Every time the general shows his head there is a street fight in his

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Chinese Citizens.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Will you kindly answer the following question so as to decide a bet? Has there a Chinaman become a citizen of the United States at any time since the constitution of this country was framed?

his country was framed?

A CONSTANT READER.

In January, 1879, Mr. Robert P. Porter, editor of In January, 1879, Mr. Robert P. Porter, editor of the department known as "The Curiosity Shop" in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, noted the fact that the New York Sun had made the announcement that "Wung Ah Yee, a recently naturalized Chinaman, who was the first Chinaman to assume such a character, has brought other Chinamen to the front." The Inter-Ocean goes on to say: "In an interview last Saturday, Wung Ah Sing, commissioner of the Chinaman Facilities and Chinaman China nese Emigration society, says: 'My cousin, Quong Lec, was made a citizen in 1873. Two years afterward he served as a juryman, and was the first Chinamen that ever acted in this capacity in Europe or America. I was made a citizen in 1576, and could name several of my countrymen, risen to positions of distinction, who are citizens. Here, Wung Ah Sing added, producing a document from a wallet locked in a drawer and covered with a delicate silk locked in a drawer and ccV. red with a delicate silk handkerchief, 'is my citizen or naturalization paper. I love it greatly, for it is the talisman to a great era in the history of our country.' This settles the Chrnese puzzle.'' The foregoing furnishes the answer to our correspondent's question, and doubtless many names of Chinamen, who are naturalized citizens, might be found recorded among the archives of aux counts in the castern sates un to the size ives of our courts in the eastern states up to the tim when congress enacte I the law forbidding all federal

and state courts to naturalize Chinamen. This Will Find Him.

WORTHVILLE, Ga., August 18.—Editors Constitution: I am a subscriber to your valuable paper and I want some information in regard to alexander H. Stephens. When last heard of he was at some point in Kentucky, about 1868. Pleas was at some points in the make the inquiry through your paper. He is a brother of mine. Any information will be highly appreciated.

Mrs. Mollie Stephens.

Mr. Blaine's Real Position.

From the New York Herald. Trusts are combinations to destroy competi-tion in trade and establish monopoly. Their pur tion in trade and establish monopoly. Their purpose is to enrich capitalists, their effect is to make it harder for poor people to live. The democratic party under the lead of President Cleveland is pledged to deal with these combines as a great pub

The republican party through its dictator, Mc-Gregor Blaine, declares that they are "largely private affairs, with which neither President C land nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere."

NOTES AND NEWS.

A citizen of Winneconne, Wis., has succeeded in tempering brass, and has exhibited brass knives and axes that will cut seasoned hemlock nots without turning the edge knots without turning the edge.

Editor Criswell, of the Oil City Derrick has a c. ne made from the skin of a rattlesnake, tanned, stretched tightly over a hickory stick, varnished, and handsomely mounted. It looks as though

made of highly polished mottled wood The French government is said to have ordered 29,000 portable cooking stoves for camp use for the army. The inventor, on a test, served up a dinner of three courses for thirty persons at a cost for heating and cooking of less than four cents. He uses steam as the basis of his heat.

uses steam as the basis of his heat.

It cost a woman of Auburn, Me., \$500 to learn that furniture attached to the walls of a house is part of it. She sold her house, and there were \$500 worth of mirrors screwed to the walls. When she attempted to take them down she was prevented by the buyer, and the law made his claim good.

A stockman in Phoenix, Arizona, offers to bet a good ranch twelve miles square, having plenty of water and grass, and 120 mares, value \$12,000; 100 two and three-year-old colls, \$4,000; 100 colts, \$2,000; six Percheron stallions, \$4,000; house, stables and shops, \$1,000; vineyard and field with ditches, \$5,000; total, \$26,000, that Cleveland will be elected.

Ole Olestadt and wife and baby lived nes f Ole Olestadt and wife and baby lived near Hunter, Dakola. He thought his father and mother would like America better than Norway, and he sent them money to come over with. The other night lightning struck his house, and killed Ole and his wife as they lay sleeping. The baby was not hurt at all. The old folks reached Hunter on the day of the funeral.

A Bridgeport newspaper says that a cat was caught by a locomotive the other day and cut in two by a wheel which passed over the body back of the shoulders. "After the locomotive had passed." says the paper, "the forward parts of the cat's body dragged themselves to the home yard, two or three rods distant, and there the little life remaining flickered out in a few seconds."

A young man of rockland, Me., got up in his sleep the other night, and dropped fifteen feet from his bedroom window. Then he removed a screen from a first-floor window, raised the window and got into the room, awakened two persons sleeping there, and talked with them for several minutes before he was awakened. Then he had not the faintest knowledge of his sleep-walking performance.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

Lawyer Mayberry lived in a little town in middle Georgia. He was a big, stout fellow, and as he had very little business in the courts he spent most of his time quarreling and fighting with his neighbors, and any stranger that came along.

Mayberry was a regular country bully. It was hard to find his match in a fist-and-skull fight, and he was an ugly customer with a knife or pistol. He would fight anything, and he never forgot or forgave an insult.

One day Mayberry found it necessary to ascertain the whereabouts of a missing client. He suspected that the man was in a certain village among the mountains in the northern part or the state, and to satisfy himself he sat down and wrote a letter to the postmaster of

In due time he received a rude reply Among other things the postmaster said: "I shall not take the trouble to answer your question. You failed to inclose a stamp, doubtless thinking that I would take advantage of my position to use an official envelope for your ac commodation. I have never defrauded the government out of a stamp, and I don't propose to do it now."

When Mayberry got this letter he ripped and swore until the atmosphere was sulphurons. Then he sat down and did some of the tallest hinking of his life. There were few railroad in those days, and it was a long distance to the little mountain village. Mayberry read the letter again, fixed the postmaster's name in his mind, gritted his teeth, and then struck a bee line for the salcon, where he filled himself

Twenty-eight years rolled away. Mayberry was a man of sixty, but in spite of his year he remained as tough and plucky as ever. His fights were not so numerous as in former years, but when he took a hand in a racket the town boys lost no time in getting beyond the reach of his iron fist.

There was a state convention to be held in Atlanta, and Mayberry was one of the delegates. He arrived in the city late at night, and was shown to a room in the old Atlanta hotel. There were two beds in the room, and one of them was occupied. As the moonlight streamed in through the window, the country lawyer undressed without striking a light, and jumped into bed.

He found himself wakeful, and started onversation with his unknown room mate. "Delegate?" he inquired.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "So am I," said Mayberry. Then there was a pause for a moment. Where do you hail from?" asked the law-

"And what might be your name?" "My name is Shorter," answered the stra

"Didn't you used to be postmaster at Blue "Yes-but that was twenty-eight years ago

But he never finished the sentence. With an angry snort that sounded like the yell of some wild animal, old Mayberry leaped from his bed and threw himself upon the ex-post-

"Now, durn you, I've got you!" he shouted 'My name is Mayberry. Maybe you don't recollect answering a letter of mine once, and charging me with trying to beat you out of a

tamp?"
"That was twenty-eight years ago," gasped the other, "and I have almost forgotten the "I don't care a d-n when it was," said Mayberry. "I swore that I'd whip you for it, and

And he proceeded to pound his victim with

Old Mayberry dragged the Blue Rock man out of bed and rolled over the floor with him, pounding him all the time. Then he got his knife, and, planting his knees on his enemy's "I'll just cut your blasted throat and settle

The ex-postmaster commenced begging. "It was twenty-eight years ago," he said, "Great Goddlemighty, man, do you want to kill a man for a little thing like that. I'm an old man now, and I have a family. I'm sorry

I wrote the letter. I wouldn't do it now.' Old Mayberry turned him loose and struck a "Will you write an apology?" he asked. "Of course I will," was the answer of the half dead delegate.

The lawyer pulled a note book from his coal pocket, and handed it to the postmaster. He then dictated the apology and the other wrote "Now," said Mayberry, "wind up with some

thing about recognizing me as a perfect gen-tleman, of great forbearance and courteous The postmaster groaned, but wrote it down.

"Now sign it," commanded Mayberry.

This was done and the old lawyer pocketed "Now," said he calmly, "you take your duds and get out of this room. I am going to have it to myself."

As the postmaster, with his clothes on his arm, slunk through the door, Mayberry heard him mutter:

"Great Goddlemighty! It was twenty-eight years ago. What a memory that man has!" Old Mayberry gave a chuckle, and jumped into bed. In ten minutes he was sleeping the quiet peaceful sleep of an infant.

THE OLD COLONEL

Death of McDonough's Mayor. McDonough, Ga., August 21—[Special]—A deep gloom was cast over our town tonight by the death of Colonel Thomas B. Harweil, which occurred at his residence about 9 o'clock tonight. Colonel Harwell had been confined to his bed two weeks with typhoid fever. He was a young lawyer of much prominence. He was mayor of our town at the time of his death. He had by a generous nature won the admiration of all our people. He had a host of friends and no enemies. His loss to McDonough is irrenarable.

irreparat

The Thurman Party.

Toledo, O., August 21.—Congressman B.
F. Shively, of Indiana; J. R. Whiting, of Michigan; and W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, joined the Thurman party at this place this morning. As soon as the party could be brought together after breakfast, carriages were procured and all were carried to the wharf and embarked on the trip up the Detroit river. They dined at the Gross Isle Point club house and from there the party will be carried on by easy stages to Port Huron.

Mississippi Republicans.

Jackson, Miss., August 21.—[Special.]—
The republican state convention met today.
The attendance was large and considerable interest was manifested. Hon. John R. Lynch presided. An electoral ticket was selected terest was manifested. Hon. John R. Lynch presided. An electoral ticket was selected and measures were adopted for a vigorous prosecution of the canvass. Nominations will be made in all the congressional districts, that in the second district attracting the most attention, where it is conceded that Governor Chalmers will receive the unanimous nomination.

A Train Derailed. CINCINNATI, August 21.—During the storm last night, train No. 6 on the Cincinnati Southern struck a tree across the track between here and Oakdale. The entire train was derailed, and five passengers slightly injured. TALK OF THE TOWN-

The Hon. F. G. duBigron, of Savannah, is at the Kimball. In reply to a question he said: "I am sorry I reached here too late to go to Sait Springs to hear Major McKi lay, I should have liked very much to hear his speech today. He is a man of great ability. I heard him make a speech in congress and it was the ablest speech I heard there."

Mr. L. I. McClesky has just returned from

Mr. L. I. McClesky has just returned from the Greenbiar White Suiphur springs, where he has been passing the greater part of the summer. "This is unquestionably the most fashionable summer resort in the United States," said he. "There are about thirteen hundred guests there, many of them persons of distinction. The pretitest lady at the springs, was Mrs. Allen, the daughter of Colonel Anderson, of Savannah. She was the belle by common consent. The weather there has been delightfully cool. A week ago I was slitting by a ightfully cool. A week ago I was sitting by a coal fire and felt very comfortable. There is much style at the springs. Every day there is a german and in the evening a ball. Of course I enjoyed my trip greatly, but I am glad to get back to Atlanta. By-the-by, I see THE CONSTITUTION has come out wonderfully within the past few weeks. The railroad column is particularly good. It ranks with the railroad departments in such pa-pers as the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Chicago

Mr. Charlie Stanley, a prominent young merchant of Columbia, S. C., came through the city last night on his way home from Montgomery. "I had only a few hours to spare." said he, as he was about to board the train, "and I determined to see the new building of the Young Men's Christian ociation. Mr. ! Licklider was very courteous in showing me through the place. In my opinion the building is a cradit to Atlanta. No other city in the building is a credit to Atlanta. No other city in the south possesses one as spacious and elegant. But Atlanta takes the front place in most respects. I am only sorry that I must hasten through the city."

"Miss Amorous, August 9th, 1888," is the nuscription on a card, inclosed in a tiny envelope, and sent to the friends of Councilman and Mrs. Martin F. Amorous.

"I wonder what Frank O'Bryan's always taking flowers and candy to Salt Springs for," said Billy Crim yesterday. "It keeps me busy now helping him get off in the evening. Oh, yes, he goes up nearly every night now. Water's doing him lots of good."

President Hopkins, of the Technological institute, thinks that \$10,000 might be profitably apent for a reference library for that school.

The dentists will be in session at Dalton to lay, and it would be well to postpone your toothache—if you can. Sneak thieves are getting in their work in

Murphy's nat supper. The managers for the Rice-Hammond con-

the fifth ward. A fine coat was stolen from Mr. Ed Murphy's hat rack the other night while that gen-

A WOMAN MURDERED.

Shot From Ambush While Enjoying a CALAIS, Maine, August 21 .- The fishing grounds on Tobique river, near Andover, were the scene of a murder Sunday morning. On Saturday several men, supposed to belong to the vicinity, were found fishing on grounds owned by private parties, one of whom is Major Howes, of Philadelphia, formerly of Boston, who about a month ago started with his family on a salmon fishing trip to the headwaters of Tobique river. major ordered the intruders off the grounds, and after some angry words, his orders were sullenly obeyed. Major Howes camped that night at Galquac. On Sunday morning the major, his wife and four Sunday morning the major, his wife and four children and three Indian guides were enjoying a sail on the river near that place when they were fired upon by parties in ambush on the shore. The first shot passed over without injury. Major Howes at once directed his wife and children to lie down in the boat, but before his directions could be obeyed a bullet entered Mrs. Howes's left temple and came out at the back of her rightear. She dropped without a sound, and Major Howes did not know that she was dead until the firing ceased. About ten shots were fired. Major Howes and his children reached Andover last night with the body of the murdered wolast night with the body of the murdered we man. All were completely prostrated with grief. The major had a casket sent from Woodstock last night, and the body was em-balmed and sent west tonight. The murder

was no doubt committed by poschers in re-venge, and William Day and Frank Trafton are the men suspected. CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. Hilary A. Herbert Renominated in the Mont-

gomery, Ala., District. MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 21 .- [Special. The district convention of the second congressional district of Alabama met here today, and was called to order by Colonel James N. Arrington, chairman of the district committee. Hon. A. Steinhart was made chairman of the convention. After the organization was per-fected, nominations were in order and Judge fected, nominations were in order and order Mal Rily, of Covington county, placed in nomination Hon. Hillary A. Herbert, the present representative. There were no other nominations and Mr. Herbert was renominated by actions and Mr. Herbert was renominated by actions and Mr. Herbert was renominated by actions. tions and Mr. Herbest was renominated by ac-clamation. The secretary read to the conven-tion a letter from Mr. Herbert, in which he expressed regrets at not being able to come home, but saying that his official duties at Washington kept him there. Mr. Herbert has been in congress from this district nearly twelve years—six terms—and was today nomi-nated for the seventh term.

LOOKING FOR A ROW. A Split in a Charlestion Colored Society

Creates Some Unpleasantne CHARLESTON, S. C., August 21.—[Special.]—Something nearly approaching a riot occurred here this afternoon. A negro society called the Sons and Daughters of I Will Arise had a split, some of the Daughters of I Will Arise had a split, some of the members charging the presiding officer with stealing the funds. The Daughters were summoned before a trial justice, and they came in full force. There were two factions and for a time it looked as if blood would flow. Finally a couple of policemen and several constables managed to scatter the crowd and it e hearing of the case was postponed till umorrow. Litus Gaillard, a big black buck, is the presiding officer, and he has a strong backing of about fifty black virgoes, Daughters of I Will Arise. Trouble is apprehended tomorrow, and the court will have to have a strong posse to prevent bloodshed.

Americus' Cotton Factory. Americus, Ga., August 21.—[Special.]—The canvassing committee for a cotton factory met this morning and decided to begin canvassing for subscription Thursday. A tremendous rain poured down here this afternoon, and we rain potred down here this afternoon, and we are having fall weather. At a meeting of the city council, a resolution was passed authorizing Mayor Felder to employ a competent sanitary engineer to estimate the cost of a complete and sufficient system of sewerage for Americus and report to the council.

The Wurtemberg Army Changes.

Berlin, August 21.—The Stuttgart Beopachteor states that the changes made in officers of the Wurtemberg army since the advent of Emperor William have caused lively discontent. The result is that the army is placed under tha tutelage of Prussian officers. Several generals of recognized capacity, including General Perger de Perglas, resigned on hearing that they were to be transferred to the Prussian army and were to be succeeded in the Wurtemberg commands by Prussian generals.

The Prince and the Sign or. Berlin, August 21 — Signor Crispi arrived at Friedriesruhe at 9 p. m., and was cordially welcomed by Frince Bismarck and Count Routzan. The chancellor took Signor Crispi's arm and accompanied him to a carriage. It is expected that Count Delanay will be present during the conference between Signor Crispi and Prince Bismarck.

Fight on a Railroad Train, WAYCROSS, Ga., August 20,-[Special.]-This evening, on train No. 11 from Savannah. serious cutting scrape occurred between two negro employes. Parish Norton came near cutting Albert McCalvin's throat with a razor. McCalvin accused Norton of stealing a silk handkerchief from him, and Norton gaves d—n lie. McCalvin struck the first blow, whereupon Norton cut him also. There was quite a lively scare among the passengers in the car. Norton is in jail. The wounded man will not die. FIGHTING THE FEVER

Vigorous Efforts to Stamp Out Disease.

ONE DEATH IN JACKSONVILLE.

And Five New Cases Reported-Meeting of the Auxiliary Sanitary Associa-tion-The Weather.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 21.-[Special.] I wo new cases of fever are reported today, a white boy named Taimes, on Pine street near Ashly, and a white man, Davis Floyd, No. 30 East Church street. Three firemen, attac to the Central station, are reported sick and regarded as suspects. This evening they were Waukelyn, the liquor dealer reported sick yesterday, died today.

The regular meeting of the executive com-mittee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sania y association was held at 10 o'clock today, Presi-dent Daniel presiding, and business was transacted as follows:

Judge Jones, chairman of the relief commit-

Judge Jones, chairman of the stated that he was organizing a commissa-ee, stated that he was organizing a commissary department of his committee, as instructed yesterday. Mr. J. W. Saunders had been placed in charge, and arrangements would be made to supply a fumigating staff, nurses, quarantine guards and suspects under quaran-tine with food; that the committee had selected a location for a camp near Moncrief creek, and that Mr. W. A. McDuff had consented to arrangements.

rangements.
On motion, a requisition of \$100, payable to ones, was appropriated for in

Mr. J. M. Schumacher, for finance committee, reported the following contributions re-ceived: W. H. Itjen, S5; T. V. Cashen, \$25; Porcher Levgle, \$10; Wilson & Parker, \$15; also addition of several new members to the ommittee.

The chairman announced the appointment of

sub-committee for preparing and sending out incular letters to residents of Jacksonville, soliciting contributions, consisting of John N. C. Stocton, W. N. Baker, C. Benedict and S.

soliciting contributions, consisting of John N. C. Stocton, W. N. Baker, C. Benedict and S. E. Foster.

Mr. P. E. McMurray reported the difficulty experienced in arranging a conference through Mr. Crawford, of St. Augustine, and the Halifax river road. The president was requested to ask the health authorities to arrange a conference relative to matters from their end of the road, as Mr. Crawford was in their vicinity.

Dr. Daniel announced that in accordance with the recommendation of the association the board of health had begun the organization of a hospital staff to take charge of St. Luke's hospital. The following letter from Senator Pasco was read by the corresponding secretary:

SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, August 17, 1888.

Dr. J. M. Fairlie, Secretary of Board of Trade, Jacksonvile—Dear Sir: We keep well advised of the official information that comes from your city, and are greatly encouraged by what has been accomplished by our friends who have had the courage to remain in Jacksonville and fight the fever. The postmaster-general, in response to our cityrs, and arranged to have mails fumigated in your city, which will meet the wishes expressed in today's telegram from Colonel Daniel. Dr. Hamilton was urged by Senator Call, Colonel Davidson and myself to supply rations to those needing them, and he sent a telegram while we were in his office to ascertain whether such help was needed. The reply sent by Mr. Mi. chell indicates that it is not. No action has been acted on Mr. Call's resolution, but the committee sent in favor of increasing the amount the subject to the president's order, and we shall, Ibeliere, be able toget the amount we want. The senate will support our efforts, But there may be some difference of opinion as to the power to be given to the supervising surgeon-general. Very kindly expressions of sympathy toward our reople have been made to me by senators from all parts of the country.

Keep us advised of the progress of your efforts, Me able to be constant communication with Dr.

Keep us advised of the progress of your efforts. We shall be in constant communication with Dr. Keep is advised of the parameter with Dr. We shall be in constant communication with Dr. Inmihon and will see all telegrams sent to his effice. With kind regards and my best wishes for your continued safety and good health, believe the safety and good health, believe the safety and good health, believe the safety and good health. The official bulletin for the past twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., is as follows: New cases, 5; deaths, 1, Mr. Wauklyn; under treat-ment, 22; total number of deaths to date, 8.

President Duval county board of health. The weather has been very sultry today, and the outlook is not much changed.

Tampa.

The report that the e is yellow fever in lbay.

City, fourth ward of Tampa, is erronaous. No case of yellow fever has been in Ibar, and only one positive case has occurred in the eastern part of the first ward, the old part of the cit. part of the first ward, the old fart of the 6.3 We are having some dengue fever. All that is possible is being done to isolate, disinfect and stamp out the disease, and outside of the houses where it first appeared no cas a have appeared since the first appearance of the little terror.

Send Them on to Atlanta.

SAYANNAH, Ga., August 21.—[Special.]—
Refugees from Florida continue to pass south over the junction on their way to the north!
Last night a young white woman named Minnie Thomas, from Titusville, Fla., got into the city on a certificate from the health authorities of her town. Sayannah's health authorities heard of her and decided to make her move on. So today she was furnished.

authorities heard of her and decided to make her move on. So today she was furnished with a pass to Atlanta, and tonight she will leave by request.

A CASE AT BLACKSHEAR.

Health Officer Brunner received information today that there has been a death at Blackshear and that there are three or more refugees sick there. Dr. Frank Lincoln will be sent down tonight to investigate the report. In 1876 there were several deaths at Waycross and other points along the Savannah, Florida and Western, but the cases were confined sold by to refugees. City Marshal R. J. Wade will be back tonight from a trip to Waycross, Albany and Macon.

No Fever in Savann SAVANNAH, Ga., August 20.—Nobody enter-tains any fear of fever in Savannah. The city is being thoroughly disinfected and quarantine against infected portions of Florida is strictly

THEY DID NOT QUARANTINE.

Americus and Atlanta the Only Cities that Have Not Closed Their Doors. AMERICUS, Ga., August 21.—[Special.]—An editorial in Sunday's Construction did Americus a serious injustice when it stated that Atlanta is the only city which has refused to quarintine against the refugees from the yellow fever. It is a widely known fact that Americus has refused to close her gates to the refugees, and a number of people who have come here directly from Jacksonville will attest that they have not been denied an entrance.

took no action in the matter further that to recommend that the city authorities maintain strict sanitary laws. A second meeting of the board still refused to recommend a quarantite. board still refused to recommend a quarantire, and no one has ever been kept away from the city or detained on account of the fever.

Although the divorce cases and police contraction paper every day, Americus claims to be a city, and her importance is being felt. She will not be slighted in a matter of this sort. She is and of the healthiest cities in the world, and the confidence of her people in this fact has been

The board of health, after due consider

confidence of her people in the world, and the shown by her refusal to quarantine.

Americus and Atlanta are perhaps the only two cities in the state which did not quarantine against yellow fever refugear and the only the offernion of the state which did not quarantine against yellow fever refugear and the state which the state which did not quarantine against yellow fever refugear and the state which the state tine against yellow fever refugees, and much to the credit of both that they did

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 'August 20.—[Special]— Thirty of the lawless negroes: mention of whose arrest appeared in Sunday's issue, ware tried before Judge Mares today. All were found guilty and sentenced from two to three found guilty and sentence years in the chaingang.

CAPITAL CUBBENCY. Bond offerings yesterday aggregated \$5,224

Interest in the fiscal situation of the govern-nent, as revealed by the statement of estimated re-cipts and appropriations made this session, has in o wise subsided. The somewhat well known measure which has been before several congresses directing the secretary of the treasury to adjust the chims of his states of New York, Fennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and South Carolina, and the city of Baltimore or expense incurred in the common defense in 1812, was yesterday introduced by Senator Banks as a promosed amendment to the carefulary assets. DEKALB'S PRIMARY.

Candler and Johnson Carry the County by a Good Majority.

Eight Precincts Give Them a Majority of

501 Votes-They Carry Three More-Three to be Heard From. The primary election for members of the legislature in DeKalb county yesterday was

very exciting. Every inch of ground was stubbornly con-tested from 10 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon, at which hours the polls were

opened and closed. The counting of the votes was not begun until the closing of the polls.

Messrs. Winningham and Hunter made
a strong fight, but the result shows that the election was not as close as it was expected to be.

Messrs. Candler and Johnson, the present incumbents, were renominated by a good ma-

The returns from eleven out of the fourteen precincts in the county were received at THE CONSTITUTION office last night.

They are as follows:

Deentur.

Clarkston Eight precincts give Candler and Johnson a majority of 501 votes.

Three precincts, Dunwoody, Nedam and

Johnson.

This leaves three small precincts to be heard from. But these cannot change the result CAPITOL AND CUSTOMHOUSE DOTS. The assistant clerk of the United States court was alone in his glory yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Buck and Fuller went to Chautauque to hear Major McKinley. That digest from Pulaski county has not yet

Phillippi were also carried by Candler and

put in an appearance at the comptroller-general's office. The returns from the 137th county are a litthe late in coming in.

The returns from all the railroads except three have been received by the comptroller-eral. There are fifty-one railroads in Georgia. A gentleman from south Georgia, by request

of an eld negro farmer, inquired at the office of the principal keeper of the penitentiary yesterday about the old man's son, a convict. It was learned that he Governor Gordon is still confined to his bed. He suffered a gool deal yesterday morning from au attack of vertigo, the result of indigestion. In the

John Stancell, a moenshiner from Rabun county, was placed in Fulton county jail yesterday. He was arrested by Deputy Godfrey and tried before Commissioner Gaston at Gainesville, who commit-ted him in default of bond. Stancell is the same man who was arrested by Godfrey two weeks ago and got away while the deputy was engaged in cur-

The trouble about the line between Taylor

Mr. R. R. Reneau was appointed to do the work.
Mr. Reureau has been busy of late surveying the
property of the Western and Atlantic road, and has
been unable to attend to it. He will proceed to locate the line in a few days. The military advisory board met yesterday morning in the senate chamber. Adjutant General Kell presided. Six of the eleven members were

Kell presided. Six of the eleven members were present. They were Colonels Garrard and Olmstead, of Savannah; Colonel W. F. Jones, of Elberton; Captain S. P. Gilbert, of Columbus, and Captains John Milledge and A. C. Sneed. of Atlanta. Several applications from persons who desire to organize companies were read. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Kell, Milledge, Garrard, Jones and Smeed, were appointed to prepare business, and will report to the board at a meeting to be held this morning. This committee held a private mee ing in the sen-ate chamber yesterday afternoon. Something defi-nite will be done today.

One of the most elegant and enjoyable affairs of the summer at Chautanqua was the german at Sweetwater Park hotel, Monday evening, in honor of Mr. W. R. Owen, of New York, and Mr. Sam Hall, of Atlanta. The music was unusually fine. The tolletts, the beautiful faces, the decorations, all combined to make the scene one of surgestime leveliness.

passing loveliness.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. Henry Grady, Miss Henderson, of Lafayette, Ind.; Miss Thomas, of Macon; Miss Carrie Johnson, Miss Salile Franc Johnson, Mrs. Chamberlin, of Ohio; Mrs. W. B. Cox, Mrs. Willis Reagan, Mrs. Constantine Sternberg, Mrs. N. O. Cox, Mrs. Austell, Miss Julia Sykes, Miss Taitle, Miss Gussic Grady, Miss Ella Kate Chamberlin, Miss Lindley. Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Katie Cox, Miss Alexander, of Rome; Miss Lizzie Butler, Miss Huguley, LaGrange; Mrs. Phillips, LaGrange; Miss Speer, of Macon; Mrs. Drayer, of Oxford; Mrs. White, of Albany; Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Bussey, of Columbus; Simpson, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Bussey, of Col Mrs. Abercrombie, of Columbus; Miss Willi mbds, Miss.; Mrs. Davis, of Conyers; Miss Milledge and Miss June McKinley.

edge and Miss June McKinley.

Among the gentlemen present were: Mr. W. R.
Owen, Mr. George M. Traylor, Mr. W. A. Moore, Mr.
Sam Hall, Mr. Sternberg, Mr. R. J. Lowry,
M. E. K. Chamberlin (Ohio), Mr. Davis
(Anniston), Mr. Willis Regan, Mr. Frank
O'Brien, Mr. J. Butler, Dr. Westmoreland, Mr. Wm. Austell, Mrs. Johnson
(Villa Rica), Dr. Bussey (Columbus), Mr. Simpson
(of Chattancoga), Dr. Little (of Mobile), Captain
Milledge, Mr. J. Forsythe Johnson, London, England, Mr. Will Spalding, Mr. Engene Black, Mr.
Henry Grady, Jr., Mr. Tom Johnson, Anuiston; Mr.
Sapho Johnson, Dongiasville; Judge Van Epps, Mr.
Fitzpatrick, New York, Mr. J. R. Hollithay, Mr. J.
H. Rounsaville, Rome, Ga.; Mr. Wm.
C. Gibson, Augusta; J. B. Wrenn, Brunswick.

The lawn party and musical promenade Thursday evening, on St. Philip's lawn, promises to be an elegant affair. The entertainment commence at 6 o'ctock. Delicious refreshments will be served.

ATLANTA, Go., August 21, 1888.—Under its new management. Is being thoroughly removated and refurnished. The object of the present proprietor, Mrs. N. N. Archer, is to excel in the reputation the house has enjoyed in years past. In all of its appointments it is first-class. I respectfully solicit a renewal of the visits of former pairons of the famous hotel, and cordially invite every one visiting the city to give it a trial.

Indians in the City. Thirty Indians and ten squaws of the North arclina Cherokee tribe, will be here on Thurs-sy. They will play a game of ball in the useball grounds at about half-past three clock. The war dance, will be given as the control of the c

afternoon he was much better. He is quite sick, though nothing serious is apprehended. His illness is thought to have been caused by overtaxing his strength. He is attended by Dr. Scott Todd, who thinks that he will be all right in a few days.

Mr. John F. Jones, the clerk in the secretary

FIGHTING THE FEVER. Vigorous Efforts to Stamp Out

Disease.

ONE DEATH IN JACKSONVILLE. And Five New Cases Reported-Meeting of the Auxiliary Sanitary Associa-

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 21 .- [Special.] Two new cases of fever are reported today, a white boy named Taimes, on Pine street near Ashly, and a white man, Davis Floyd, No. 90 East Church street. Three firemen, attached to the Central station, are reported sick and regarded as suspects. This evening they were removed to suspect quarters at Sand Hills. Waukelyn, the liquor dealer reported sick

yesterday, died today. The regular meeting of the executive com-mittee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sani a y association was held at 10 o'clock teday, Presi-dent Daniel presiding, and business was trans-

Judge Jones, chairman of the relief committee, stated that he was organizing a commissa-ry department of his committee, as instructed yesterday. Mr. J. W. Saunders had been placed in charge, and arrangements would be made to supply a fumigating staff, nurses, quarantine guards and suspects under quaran-tine with food; that the committee had selected a location for a camp near Moncrief creek, and that Mr. W. A. McDuff had consented to put in position tents and make other necessary

motion, a requisition of \$100, payable to rman Jones, was appropriated for immedi-

ate expenses.

Mr. J. M. Schumacher, for finance committee, reported the following contributions received: W. H. Itjen, 85; T. V. Cashen, \$25; Porcher Levgle, \$10; Wilson & Parker, \$15; also addition of several new members to the

committee.

The chairman announced the appointment of a sub-committee for preparing and sending out circular letters to residents of Jacksonville, soliciting contributions, consisting of John N. C. Stocton, W. N. Baker, C. Benedict and S.

E. Foster.

Mr. P. E. McMurray reported the difficulty experienced in arranging a conference through Mr. Crawford, of St. Augustine, and the Halifax river road. The president was requested to ask the health authorities to arrange a conference relative to matters from their end of the road, as Mr. Crawford was in their vicinity.

Dr. Daniel announced that in accordance with the recommendation of the association the board offhealth had begun the organization of a hospitalistif to take charge of St. Luke's hospital. The following letter from Senator Pasco was read by the corresponding secretary:

staff to take charge of St. Lake's noshini. The Billowing letter from Senator Pasco was read by the
corresponding secretary:
SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, August 17, 1888.—
Dr. J. M. Fairlie, Secretary of Board of Trade, Jacksonvile—Dear Sir: We keep well advised of the
official information that comes from your city, and
are greatly encouraged by what has been accomplished by our friends who have had the courage
to remain in Jacksonville and fight the fever. The
oostmaster-general, in response to our efforts, has
arranged to have mails famigated in your eity,
which will meet the wishes expressed in today's
telegram from Colonel Daniel. Dr. Hamilton was
urged by Senator Call, Colonel Davidson and myself to supply rations to those needing
them, and he sent a telegram while we
were in his office to ascertain whether
sich help was needed. The reply sent by Mr.
Mi.chell indicates that it is not. No action has been
ta ten on Mr. Call's resolution, but the committee
are in favor of increasing the amount that is subject to the president's order, and we shall, I believe,
be able to get the amount we want. The senato
will support our efforts. But there may be some
difference of opinion as to the power to be given to
the supervising surgeon-general. Very kindly expressions of sympathy toward our people have been
made to me by senators from all parts of the couns-

ver, were

red Society

ith stealing

Americus and

sian generals

gnor.

Keep us advised of the progress of your efforts.
We shall be in constant communication with Dr. Hamilton and will see all telegrams sent to his office. With kind regards and my best wishes for your continued safety and good health, believe the work with the reserve the safety and good health, believe the work was true. your continued and seems of the past twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., is as follows:

New cases, 5; deaths, 1, Mr. Wauklyn; under treatdment, 22; total number of deaths to date, 8.

NEAL MITCHELL, M. D.

President Duval county board of health.

The weather has been very sultry today, and the outlook is not much changed.

TAMPA, Fla., Afugust 21.—The following has been sent out officially by J. H.—Wallis, president of the board of health, and the mayor; The report that the e is yellow fever in 1bar. City, fourth ward of Tampa, is erronous. No case of yellow fever has been in Ibar, and only one positive case, has occurred in the castain. To are having some dengue fever. All that possible is being done to isolate, disinfect and stamp out the disease, and outside of the houses where it first appeared no cases have appeared since the first appearance of the 1sth

Send Them On to Atlanta. Send Them On to Atlanta.

Savannah, Ga., August 21.—[Special.]—
Refugees from Florida continue to pass south over the junction on their way to the north, Last night a young white woman named Minnie Thomas, from Titusville, Fla., got into the city on a certificate from the health authorities of her town. Savannah's health authorities heard of her and decided to make her move on. So today she was furnished with a pass to Atlanta, and tonight she will leave by request.

A CASE AT BLACKSHEAR.

Health Officer Brunner received information today-that there has been a death at Blackshear and that there are three or more refugees sick there. Dr. Frank Lincoln will be sent down tonight to investigate the report. In 1876 there were several deaths at Waycrass and other points along the Savannah, Florida and Western, but the cases were confined sold by to refugees. City Marshal R. J. Wade will be back tonight from a trip to Waycross, Albany and Macon.

No Fever in Savannah. SAVANNAH, Ga., August 20.—Nobedy enter-tains any fear of fever in Savannah. The city is being thoroughly disinfected and quarantho-against infected portions of Florida is strictly

THEY DID NOT QUARANTINE.

Americus and Atlanta the Only Cities that Have Not Closed Their Doors. Have Not Closed Their Doors.

AMERICUS, Ga., August 21.—[Special.]—An editorial in Sunday's Constitution did Americus a serious injustice when it stated that Atlanta is the only city which has refused to quarintine against the refusees from the yellow fever. It is a widely known fact that Americus has refused to close her gates to the refusees, and a number of people who have come here directly from Jacksonville will attest that they have not been denied an entrance.

attest that they have not been denied an entrance.

The board of health, after due consideration, took no action in the matter further that to recommend that the city authorities maintain strict sanitary laws. A second meeting of the board still refused to recommend a quarantine, and no one has ever been kept away from the city or detained on account of the fever.

Although the divorce cases and police court proceedings do not fill a column each in the paper every day, Americus claims to be a city, and her importance is being felt. She will not be slighted in a matter of this sort. She is one of the healthiest cities in the world, and the confidence of her people in this fact has been shown by her refusal to quarantine.

Americus and Atlanta are perhaps the only two cities in the state which did not quarantine against yellow fever refugees, and it is much to the credit of both that they did not.

Found Guilty. CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 20.—[Special.]
Thirty of the lawless negroes, mention of whose arrest appeared in Sunday's Issue, were tried before Judge Mares today. All were found guilty and sentenedd from two to three years in the chaingang.

CAPITAL CURRENCY.

DEKALB'S PRIMARY.

Candler and Johnson Carry the County by a Good Majority.

Eight Precincts Give Them a Majority of 501 Votes-They Carry Three More-

The primary election for members of the legislature in DeKalb county yesterday was

very exciting. Every inch of ground was stubbornly con tested from 10 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon, at which hours the polls were

opened and closed. The counting of the votes was not begun until the closing of the polls.

Messrs. Winningham and Hunter made a strong fight, but the result shows that the elec-

tion was not as close as it was expected to be.

Messrs. Candler and Johnson, the present
incumbents, were renominated by a good ma-The returns from eleven out of the fourteer precincts in the county were received at THE CONSTITUTION office last night.

and at as lonows.
Decatur.
Candler
Johnson
Hunter
Winningham
Edgewood.
Candler
Johnson
Hunter
Winningham
Stone Mountain.
Candler
Johnson
Hunter
Winningham 1
Tithonia
Candler
Candler
Johnson 1
Hanter
Winningham 1
Clarkston.
Candler
Johnson

Eight precincts give Candler and Johnson majority of 501 votes. Three precincts, Dunwoody, Nedam and Phillippi were also carried by Candler and

from. But these cannot change the result CAPITOL AND CUSTOMHOUSE DOTS.

The assistant clerk of the United States court was alone in his glory yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Buck and Fuller went to Chautauqua to hear Major That digest from Pulaski county has not yet

tle late in coming in. The returns from all the railroads except three have been received by the comptroller-general. There are fifty-one railroads in Georgia,

A gentleman from south Georgia, by request of an old negro farmer, inquired at the office of the principal keeper of the penitentiary yesterday about the old man's son, a convict. It was learned that he

Governor Gordon is still confined to his bed. He suffered a good deal yesterday morning from an attack of vertigo, the result of indigestion. In the afterneon he was much better. He is quite sick, though nothing serious is apprehended. His illness is thought to have been caused by overtaxing his strength. He is attended by Dr. Scott Todd, who thinks that he will be all right in a few days.

John Stancell, a moonshiner from Rabun county, was placed in Fulton county jail yesterday. He was arrested by Deputy Godfrey and tried before nissioner. Gaston at Gainesville, who commit ted him in default of bond. Stancell is the same man who was arrested by Godfrey two weeks ago and got away while the deputy was engaged in cut-

Mr. John F. Jones, the clerk in the secretary of state's office, continues very ill at his home i

The trouble about the line between raylor and Talbot counties will soon be over. Some time ago the grand juries of the two counties suggested to Governor Gordon to have the line surveyed, and Mr. R. R. Reneau was appointed to do the work.

The board of education will hold an important meeting the afternoon of August 30th—next Thursday week. The trouble about the line between Taylor property of the Western and Atlantic road, and has been unable to attend to it. He will proceed to lo-cate the line in a few days.

The military advisory board met yesterday morning in the senate chamber. Adjutant General Kell presided. Six of the eleven members were Kell presided. Six of the eleven members were present. They were Colonels Garrard and Olmstead, of Savannah; Colonel W. F. Jones, of Elberton; Captain S. P. Gilbert, of Columbus, and Captains John Milledge and A. C. Sneed, of Atlanta. Several applications from persons who desire to organize companies were read. A committee, consisting of Messrs, Kell, Milledge, Garrard, Jones and Sneed, were appointed to prepare business, and will report to the board at a meeting to be held this morning. This committee held a private meeting in the sec-This committee held a private mee ing in the sen ate chamber yesterday afternoon. Something definite will be done today.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

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Among the ladies present were Mrs. Henry Grady. Miss Henderson, of Lafayette, Ind.; Miss Thomas, of Macon; Miss Carrie Johnson, Miss Sallie Franc Johnson, Mrs. Chamberlin, of Ohio; Mrs. W. B. Cox, Mrs. Willis Reagan, Mrs. Constantine Sternberg, Mrs. N. O. Cox, Mrs. Austell, Miss Julia Syke. berg, Mrs. N. O. Cox, Mrs. Austell, Miss Julia Sykes, Miss Taltie, Miss Gussle Grady, Miss Ella Kate Chamberlin, Miss Lindley. Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Katie Cox, Miss Alexander, of Rome; Miss Lizzie Butler, Miss Huguley, LaGrange; Mrs. Phillips, LaGrange; Miss Speer, of Macon; Mrs. Druyer, of Oxford; Mrs. White, of Albany; Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Bussey, of Columbus; Mrs. Abercrombie, of Columbus; Miss Williams, of Columbus; Miss Williams, of Columbus; Miss Williams, of Columbus; Miss Columbus; Miss Miss Mrs. Readis of Columbus; Miss Mrs. Mrs. Readis of Columbus; Mrs. Readis of Columbus, Miss.; Mrs. Davis, of Conyers; Miss Mill-

Columbus, Miss.; Mrs. Davis, of Conyers; Miss Milledge and Miss June McKinley.

Among the gentlemen present were; Mr. W. R. Owen, Mr. George M. Traylor, Mr. W. A. Moore, Mr. Sam Hall, Mr. Sternberg, Mr. R. J. Lowry, M. E. K. Chamberlin (Ohio), Mr. Davis (Anniston), Mr. Willis Regan, Mr Frank O'Brien. Mr. J. Butler, Dr. Westmoreland, Mr. Wm. Austell, Mrs. Johnson (Villa Rica), Dr. Bussey (Columbus), Mr. Simpson (of Chattanooga), Dr. Little (of Mobile), Captain Milledge, Mr. J. Forsythe Johnson, London, England; Mr. Will Spaiding, Mr. Engene Black, Mr. Henry Grady, Jr., Mr. Tom Johnson, Anniston; Mr. Rapho Johnson, Dougiasville; Judge Van Epps, Mr. Fitzpatrick, New York; Mr. J. R. Holliday, Mr. J. H. Rounsaville, Rome, Ga.; Mr. Wm. C. Gibson, Augusta; J. B. Wrenn, Brunswick.

The lawn party and musical promenade Thursday evening, on St. Philip's lawn, promises to be an elegant affair. The entertainment commence at 6 o'ctock. Delicious refreshments will be served.

Grant House. ATLANTA, Ga., August 21, 1888.—Under its new

NOW HOW'S THAT

Answers to the Puzzle in Sunday's Paper Coming In and No Two Alike.

Coming In and No Two Alike.

The hen pazzle is discounted.

If you take an eight inch square, containing sixty-four square inches, and cut that square into four parts, the aggregate area of those four parts is still sixty-four inches. Is it not?

Now, no matter how you put those four parts together the area of the figure formed ought to be sixty-four inches, ought it not? But by dividing the eight inch square, as shown in Sunday's Constitution, you form a rectangle, the base of which is five inches and altitude of which is thirteen is five inches and altitude of which is thirteen inches, and the area of which is obliged to be sixty five square inches. Yet that has been formed by cutting up an eight inch square and simply adjusting the parts in a different position.

Now, how is that? Now, how is that?

The wife's band boxes went first. He measured an eight-inch square, and then to be accurate about it the parts were cut out with his razor.

Then he held his breath while he put the parts together. Five by thirteen—sixty-fivesquare inches. Tast can't be right. He punched the bottom out of the band box and measured up and cut up another sware. Another retained a was towned. Same.

uare. Another rectangle was formed. Same

Now, how is that? Then the sheet music went. "All Quiet Along the Potomac Tonight" didn't settle the question. "Old Black Joe" left the master as far from solution as it ever was, and "Old Folks at Home" only made

In the meantime the little boy had cut the back off his little sister's geography and was measuring off an eight-inch square, while the little girl was hard at work on her papa's checker board Then he took another sheet and worked back-

He began with the five by thirteen rectangle, cut it up, put it together, and there was the inevitable

Now, how is that? The attendance at church was small on Sunday, and the Sunday school benehes were simply deserted. It will be even worse next Sunday if somebody don't settle that question. Already two preachers and four superintendents have the fever.

Won't somebody explain how it is?
The answers are coming in already. Here is a SENECA CITY, S. C., Aug. 19, 1888.—Editors Consti-

few of them:

Senera City, S. C., Aug. 19, 1888.—Editors Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: In your issue of today you give a square figure 8x8 inches, (containing 6 square inches) and after subdividing into four parts, form a figure 13x5, containing 65 square inches, and ask now how is that?

At first sight it appears that figures do lie, but a closer investigation shows that you can not form a figure measuring 13x5 from a square 8x8. The apparent gain of one inch is in the two small triangles, 8x3 each. Take your piece 8x5x5 and fit to it the triangular piece 8x3, and you will find that the distance across the figure 5 inches from the base, instead of being 5 inches is only 4% inches—the yariation being between the angles in the two pieces. In order for the small piece to fill out the figure given, it would have to contain 12% square inches, while it only contains 12 inches. To verify the measurement of the small piece take the triangle from the top of large piece to base, 5x1% inches, equals 4 11-16 square inches; text section of same piece, 3x1% inches, equal 111-16 square inches; total, 12 square inches, equal 314 square inches; total, 12 square inches, equal 111-16 square inches; total, 12 square inches, equal 314 square inches, equal 111-16 square inches; total, 12 square inches, equal 314 square i

nal square, unless more than eight inches, cannot make a rectangle containing sixty-five square inches.

JONETORO, Ga., August 20, 1883.—Editors Constitution—Dear Sir: In yesterday's (Sunday's) issue of your paper there is a puzzle about an eight inch square. I have tried it and I don't see how it is. Also you can take a five by thirteen piece and cut it up and make an eight inch square. It seems to me that both of them ought to measure the same thing. Yours, etc.,

Now, how is that?

uestion? An eight inch square and a five by thir-en inch parallelogram don't contain the same umber of square inches, and yet one is produced om the other. Now, how is that?

CITY HALL NOTES.

Interesting Items Gathered in the Various Departments Yesterday.

Mayor Cooper will return home this morning.
City Tax Collector Griffin received about \$2,000 in taxes yesterday.
Very few burial permits have been issued during the past few days.
Clerk Goldsmith is one of the most methodical men in Atlanta. He handles a multitude of important papers, and so admirably classified are they that he can find any one he desires at a moment's notice.

"I have been living in Atlanta a long time," said Marshall Loyd yesterday, "and I never knew the city to be visited by storms but twice. The only route by which a cyclone can reach Atlanta is from the south."

PAVEMENT PARAGRAPHS.

Memminger's dime circus is heading toward

next Thursday week.

The new building of the Girls' High school is nearing completion. It will be ready for occupancy next week.

The Floridians who are sojourning in Atlanta spend much of their time in the rooms of the Young Men's Library association.

Willie, the infant son of Mr. J. M. Stephens, died yesterday in Big Slanty of cholera infantum, caused by teething. The child was eighteen months old.

Cap Joyner didn't get back yesterday, as was

eighteen months old.

Cap Joyner didn't get back yesterday, as was expected. A telegram received here explains that he was delayed by a landslide on the Cincinnati Southern, but he will probably be here today or tomorrow.

Bullbat shoofing is a flavorite pastime with Atlanta sportsmen. In the fields a few miles from the city the birds are pleniful. The time for shooting them is between 5:30 o'clock and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

for shooting them is between 3:30 clock and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

The Atlanta Rifles' band now has about twenty-shree members. Professor Marsden, the leader, is raising the standard of music played by the band. He is confident that in less than six months his band will be superior

less than six months his band will be superior to any in the state.

The Little Girls' Missionary society of the First Presbyterian church purchased a handsome cabinet desk and presented it yesterday to Mr. C. A. Licklider, the secretery of the Young Men's Christian association. The gift is very pretty and useful, and Mr. Licklider appreciates it.

Superintendent Slaton was husy yesterday issuing tickets to applicants for seats in the public schools. He issued 123 tickets. He says it is probable that the Schools will open next Monday week with a larger number of pupils than they had when they closed for the

Two of the dummies which are to be run or Two of the dummies which are to be run on the Mctropolitan street railway have arrived and are at the depot of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. They are of the most approved make, and can be run at a high rate of speed with very little noise. By the 1st of September they will be running. The members of the West Atlanta street railway company have determined to begin the work of laying tracks as soon as they get certain concessions from the general council. work of laying tracks as soon as they get cer-tain concessions from the general council. They will present a petition at the next meet-ing of the council. The projectors of this en-terprise are confident that the new line of street railway will help Atlanta greatly, and will, at the same time, prove a paying investment. Mr. Arrowood, the moving spirit, is brim-full of enthusiasm, and is devoting all his time and energy to the prosecution of this work.

See the grand liquid fire fountain from a height of torty feet. A solid mass of liquid fire. Chautauqua tomorrow night.

AT CHAUTAUQUA.

The Programme Arranged for Today.

The Great Pyrotechnic Display Tomorrov Night-The Grandest Ever Seen in the Southern States.

Wednesday, August 22.

10 a. m.—Chorus rehearzal.
11 a. m.—Normal lecture—Rev. W. L. Davidson.
2.30 p. m.—Band concert.
3.30 p. m.—Lecture—Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D.—

"Fools."

5 p. m.—Chorus class.
7 p. m.—Musicale.
7 20 p. m. Musicale.
7 20 p. m.—Lecture—Professor John B. DeMotte, Ph.
D., of DePauw university, Greencastle, Ind., assisted by Mr. W. H. Stanton in the manipulation of apparatus.
Topic—The Witchery of a Glance, or How a Beam of Light Tells its Sory."
Hustrations—The use of the syren. The galvanometre and thermo pile. Reflection and refraction of light. The separation of a beam of white light into all the colors of the spectrum. Its recomposition. The effect of single colored light on complexion and costume. Discovery of the velocity of light. Wave motion. The phoneidoscope, in which sound is changed to light, and shown in color, and many others.

The Work Yesterday.

The Work Yesterday. The morning opened lowering and threaten ng, and during the morning heavy showers fell, but the enthusiasm of genuine Chautan-quans is not dampened by such trifling con-siderations as a wet, muddy path or a drizzling sky. The work went on as usual, physical culture, fine art, wood carving, Sunday s normal and chorus class. At 11 a. m. the versatile and brilliant John Dewitt Miller ascended the platform at the invitation of Dr. Gillet to fill a vacancy caused by the absence of a gentleman who had been invited to speak. Mr. Miller talked on "Some Distinguished Peo-ple I Have Met" for just about an hour to the

ple I Have Met" for just about an hour to the great delight of his audience.

The music at 2:30 p. m., consisting of instrumental selections by Professor C. E. Rogers, Signors Vitale and Fannelli, and the Rogers band was appreciated by the audience and nearly every performance won an encore. At night Mr. Miller spoke again on "Love, Courtship and Marriage." The large andience was most enthusiastic in its reception of Mr. Miller and very generous in its approval of the witty and eloquent things said by the speaker.

Today's Programme.

Dr. Hensen of Chicago, a brilliant and witty

Today's Programme.

Dr. Hensen, of Chicage, a brilliant and witty platform speaker, lectures on "Fools" today and on "Grumblers" tomorrow. Everybody, except members of the class he will describe, should hear him. For an hour and twenty minutes there will be such a blending of wit and eloquence, tun and pathos, as has seldom been enjoyed here, or anywhere else. At night Dr. DeMotte begins the first of his scientific lectures. The topic is "The Witchery of a Glance, or how a Beam of Light Tells Its Story." In the detailed programme a partial list of the illustrations by experiment and projection is given. Dr. DeMotte's success at other summer assemblies is a guarantee of the excellence of his work. There will be an abundance of excellent music, both afternoon and night.

and night.
The fireworks at Chautauqua tomorrow night promise to be the finest ever seen in the south. The programme is the very best that could be prepared, and from the first display to the very last scene will be gorgeous and beautiful beyond description.

Mr. Louis Witte, of New Orleans, with a full force of assistants, are at Chantauqua, preparing for the grant display to be given to

preparing for the grand display to be given to Mr. Witte, who has been in the business for

wenty-three years, says:
"I pledge the people of Atlanta that the oxhibition fired by me on tomorrow night will be the finest, the most brilliant and most elaborate that has ever been fired in the south. I orate that has ever been fired in the south. I stake my reputation on this. I know precisely what has been done, and I ask a comparison between what I do tomorrow night and the best exhibitions that have ever been seen in the south. I will fire more fireworks, I will make more porgeous combinations, I will fire larger set-pieces, I will produce a grander general effect than has ever here seen a coneral effect than has ever been seen at any exposition in the south, and to this I pledge

exposition in the south, and to this I pledge my reputation."

These are Mr. Witte's own words. He and his assistants are now unpacking the displayand building the frames. One feature of the exhibit will be the golden liquid fountain. This will be a solid mass of golden fire sixty feet high, falling into the lake. An enormous tree will be stripped of its branches, equipped. feet high, falling into the lake. An enormous tree will be stripped of its branches, equipped with fireworks, and for five minutes it will be a solid sheet of liquid fire, just as if a solid stream of water were falling. But we cannot enumerate the glorious features of this display. We present the programme in full, among the other novelties, the musical device of whistling rockets. These are rockets that whistle as they ascend, each on a different key making a beautiful and weird music, which is exceedingly novel and entrancing. Programme of the grandest pyrotechnical exhibition evergives south, Thursday evening, at Piedmont Chautauqua, under the personal supervision of the manufacturer, Professor L. J. Witte, late pyrotechnic of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial exposition of New Orleans:

1. Grand opening of variegated bomb shells eighteen

Orieans:
Grand opening of variegated bomb shells, eighteen inches in circumference.
Mechanical device: The kaleidoscope, a beautiful device displaying a diverging ring of fire 25 teet in diameter, within which are seen a great variety of changing figures producing a brilliant and novel effect.
Discharge of the new and novel whistling rockets.

ets. Discharge of gold rain bomb shells, 18 inches in Discharge of gold rain bomb shells, 18 Inches in circumference.

Device of our baby white elephant, 10 feet large, with a border of green fire.

Discharge of variegated rockets.

Discharge of emerald find gold bomb shells.

Device of revolving pyramid in colored lances with sprays of Japanese fires.

Discharge of the effective Roman bomb shell; upon exploding, variegated stars will shoot in every direction high in the air.

Lischarge of variegated rockets.

Fire portrait of Hon. Jeff Davis, fifteen feet high, upon which issurmounted a gold crown of three feet.

Discharge of comet tail star bomb shells.

The grandeur of pyrotochnie liquid fire fountain from a hight of forty feet, one solid mass of liquid fire.

tain from a ingit of torty feet, one sold manifold fre. Gigantic Gallopade, a beautiful combination of pyrotachnic movements and effects, commencing with an illuminated vertical wheel, changing and extending and constantly changing and syrating figures, decorated in all colors, and revolving magically in harmonious action with each other, making a most beautiful and effective piece.

each other, making a most beautiful and effective piece.
Discharge of variegated bombbbells,
Discharge of whistling rockets.
Huge revolving devil in sput fire, upon each arm, will revolve separate wheels, decorated in all colors of fire.
Discharge of variegated rockets.
Discharge of Japanese tail fire bomb shells.
Device evening star, in red lance work, with blue center ring. Device commences with a hexagon wheel of brilliant rays, decorated in red, white and blue, imitating the stars of America, and golden stars and Chinese fire.
Discharge of American night shells. These shells, upon reaching the highest point of their fight, discharge a multitude of brilliant stars of gold'r rain and silver shower, producing a most pleasing and beautiful effect.
Discharge of variegated rockets.
Discharge of variegated rockets.
Revolving turbine wheel, consists of 10 feet in diameter, bearing on its arms vertical wheels in crimson, green and blue decorations, in revolving blend together in beautiful and harmonious colors, with changing silver fire.
Discharge of which the producing shells. Upon

ing blend logether in beautiful and narmonious colors, with changing silver fire.

Discharge of whi-tling bomb shells. Upon reaching the highest points of its flight-sischarge a multitude of variegated stars, and upon de seending distinct whistling will be heard; illuminated.

Discharge of variegated rockets.

Grand Savan device of 10 feet square, making a fernal Savan device of 10 feet square.

scharge of our specialty Crescent City bomb

Variegated skyrockets. Device Whistling Lyre, in variegated lanced work with 20 different keys in fire, causing per-fect and distinct notes of whistle, a triumph in pyrotechny.

HARRISON HONORED.

Like Mr. Thurman, He Was Treated Hand somely in Toledo.

Tolero, O., August 21.—The reception to General Harrison was held in the wide open space next to Memorial hall. The space was packed with some ten thousand people by 7:30 o'clock. Ex-Governor Foster was the first speaker, and made a strong protectionist argument.

first speaker, and made a strong protectionist argument.

While awaiting the arrival of General Harrison at 8:30 o'clock, the local clubs in uniform and bearing torches, nambering some 600 in all, preceded by bands, marched to Mr. Cumming's residence, and General Harrison was escorted through the principle streets to the meeting, and his appearance on the platform was the signal for tremendous cheering. J. M. Brown, president of the executive committee United Republican clubs of Toledo, made a was the signal for tremendous cheering. J. M. Brown, president of the executive committee United Republican clubs of Toledo, made a brief speech, introducing General Harrison, who then made a straight-ont protection speech. When the meeting was dismissed General Harrison was escorted to Memorial hall, which is the largest structure in the city, erected as a memorial to the soldiers of Toledo who perished in the rebellion. A public reception was held, beginning at 10 o'clock. The reception was continued some twenty minutes, when the doors were closed and General Harrison was escorted to his carriage and driven to Mr. Cumming's residence. MACON'S NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING The Second and Third Floors Plastered-

Work on the Others.

Macon, Ga., August 21.—[Special.]—Work on the new United States government building here is progressing in a most satisfactory manner and all of the contractors of the different jobs are pushing their work right along. Today Superintendent Dunn, who has the plastering in charge, finished the second and third floors, and began work on the first, while some of the cellar has already been done. This is the last coat he is putting on now. The winding stair case in the tower has just been completed, and the large iron tank, which was described in The Constitution some time back, has at last been pulled through the ceiling, and placed in position on the roof. The heating machine, the heaters and pipes are all in their proper places, and all of the stone and brick work is done.

It is now an assured fact that the building will be completed and ready to be occupied by the time the contract allows for its completion, the first of November next. For each day's delay after then the contractors lose fifty deldars, which is enough to make them work fast. Work on the Others.

ARKANSAS TRAGEDY. Man Shot Down by an Unseen Foe-Rid-

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., August 21.—[Special.]
G. A. Carl, a farmer living at Plaster Bluff, on the
Little Missouri river, was returning to his home
from the opposite side of the river, when a man

from the opposite side of the river, when a man who was conceased in the underbrush began firing on him. Carl, it seems, attempted to escape by running, but his unseen foe pursued him, dodging from bush to bush, fring rapidly at Carl as he did so. At the fifth shot Carl dropped dead, five bullets having entered his body.

The assassin disappeared, after convincing himself that he had killed his victim. Carl's body was found on the river bank, his head touching the water. An inquest was held, and the evidence this disclosed led to the arrest of A. N. Russell, one of Carl's nearest neighbors, who is now in the Pike county jail. Others are believed to be implicated. The tragedy appears to be the outcome of a neighborhood feud.

HOW HE DIED.

The Bald-Knobber Chief Shot and Instantly Killed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., August 21.—Captain Natt Kinney, the famous chief and founder of the Bald Knobbers organizations, was shot and instantly killed at Ozark today by Bill Miles, instantly killed at Ozark today by Bill Miles, an anti-Bald Knobber. The men have been at daggers points for two years past, the feud dating from the time when Kinney was chief of the outlaw band, and ruled Christian county with a rod of iron. The men met at Ozark, quarreled and were separated. Later the quarrel was renewed and both men drew their weapons and fired simultaneously. Kinney was shot through the head, dying instantly. Miles escaped, unhurt. Kinney had a large following in the county, and more bloodshed is looked for.

Incendiarism at Chattano

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 21.—[Special.]
A most diabolical attempt was made to burn the elegant residence of R. M. Price, at Ridgeland, an eastern suburb of the city, last night during the absence of the family. Four candles were located in different portions of the house, and so arranged as to fire a bunch of matches. At ten o'clock, seeing a light in the dwelling and knowing the family was absent, the neighbors opened the front door and entered just in time to save the building. The perpetrator has not been discovered.

Accidentally Shot. Spring Place, Ga., August 21.—[Special.] A deep gloom of sorrow has been cast over this entire community by the sad death of Sellick entire community by the sad death of Sellick Edmondson, a fourteen-year-old son of John L. Edmondson, Sr. In attempting to take a shotgun out of a buggy last Friday it was accidentally discharged, pouring its contents into the right arm of the young man, near the shoulder, almost completely tearing the arm from the shoulder. Drs. Gordon, Bivings and Anderson amputated the mangled arm, but after about twenty-four hours of suffering he passed away.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

Rain Almost Everywhere Prevents Games Washington, August 21.—The games scheduled for today at Washington, Philadelphia Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville were post-

oned because of rain. Games played today resulted as follows: Games played today resulted as follows:
At Kansas City-Kansas City 6, Baltimore 4. Basehits-Kansas City 10, Baltimore 7. Errors-Kansas
City 4, Baltimore 1. Batteries-Sullivan and Donohue, Kliroy and Fulmer.
At Indianapolis-Indianapolis 8, Detroit 3. Basehits-Indianapolis 9, Detroit 11. Errors-Indianapolis 0, Detroit 9. Batteries-Shreve and Buckley,
Gruber and Bennett.
At St. Louis-9t. Louis 7, Brooklyn 0. BasehitsSt. Louis 11, Brooklyn 6, Errors-St. Louis 1, Brooklyn 4. Batteries-Hudson and Boyle, Foutz and
Bushong.

SARATOGA, August 21.-The weather was cool and cloudy, and the track fast.
First race, the misses' stakes, three-quarte mile, Gypsy Queen won, the Lioness second Woodruff third. Time 1:16.

Woodruif third. Time 1:16.

Second race, handicap, one and one-sixteenth of a mile. Vosburg won, Lantalene second, Mollie McCarthy's Last third. Time 1:49.

Third race, Beverwych stakes, one mile and five hundred yards, Kingston won, Wary second, Terra. Cotta third. Time 2:13%.

Fourth race, for beaten horses at Saratoga, six furlongs. Belle D'Or won, Leo H second, Clay Stockton third. Time 1:15.

Fifth race, steeplechase, about one and one half miles, Killerney won, Beechmore second, Nat-Goodwin third. Time 2:54.

At Monmouth Park.

At Monmouth Park.

Monmouth Park, N. J., August 21.—First race, seven furlongs—Joe Lee won; Mary T., second; Niagara, third. Time, 1:32½.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Auricoma won; Tyrstaff, second; Sorrento, third. Time, 1:37.

Third race, one mile and a half—George Oyster won; Sir Dixon, second; Taragon, third. Time, 2:42.

Fourth race, one mile and three-sixteenths—Hypocrite won; Raperi, second; Supervisor, third. Time, 2:33½.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Britannic won; Harry Russell, second; on third. Umpire was disqualified for a foul. Time, 1:03.

Sixth race, one mile and furlong—Lucy H. won; Ernest, second; Genspray, third. Time, 2:01½.

Vigilant Brunswick. BRUNSWICK, Ga., August 21.-

The situation as regards reliew fever is un-changed, except that sanitary and quarantine regulations are more rigidly maintained than

THE CRUCIAL TEST.

ROYAL BARING POWDER.

The severe analytical tests to which the various baking powders have from time to time been placed have demonstrated clearly to the public the relative merits of the different brands from a scientific point of view. The Government chemists, for instance, have found in their official tests that the Royal Baking Powder gave off the largest amount of leavening gas, and therefore was the most economical for general use. They also found the Royal to be absolutely pure, and the only baking powder that did not contain either lime, alum, or bone or rock phosphate. For these reasons they recommended it for Government uses, and it is now used in the War, Navy and Indian departments.

. But the crucial test of the kitchen is, after all, the most satisfactory to the housekeeper. A baking powder that never fails to make light, sweet, wholesome, and palatable bread, biscuit, cake, etc., is the one that will be selected by the practical housekeeper and received into her kitchen for continuous use. This test the Royal Baking Powder has stood for over twenty years without a failure, and hence its reputation as the best baking powder made has spread from house to house, until its use has become as universal as its merits are unrivaled

BOOTS! SHOES! SLIPPERS! JOHN M. MOORE

No. 33 Peachtree Street.

≪MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE FOOTWEAR.▷ MAIL ORDERS GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION.

COAL! COAL!

7,000 TONS OF THE CELEBRATED SPLINT COAL

MOSS & MORSON,

OFFICE AND YARD SIMPSON STREET AND RAILROAD. TELEPHONE 356.

MR. J. J. KNOX, of New York, is in the MR. B. B. RUSSELL, of Athens, is in the

MR. FRANK E. LITTLE, of West Point, is at MB. W. E. SIMMONS, of Laurensville, Ga., Ex-GOVERNOR RUFUS B. BULLOCK has re-

MR. JAMES K. LOMAX, of Brooklyn, is visiting friends in Atlanta. THOMAS FINLEY will be out of the city for ouple weeks in north Alabama. MISS ELLA C. WINESTOCK, of Williamson,

Pa., is visiting friends in Atlanta MR. T. REM CRAWFORD, of the Augusta Evening News, is at the Kimball, MRS. CHARLES T. ATWOOD will leave Atianta this morning for New York city.

Mr. R. Lee Longstreet, of the United States geological survey, is at the Markham.

MR. W. W. LITTLE left yesterday for an MR. and MRS. HUGH ANGIER and Amade

Von der Hoya Schultze have gone to Canada to spend two weeks. MR. and MRS. JAMES H. GRIFFIN are guests MR. and MRS. W. J. VANDIVER. of Mont comery, are at the Kimball MR. W. H. SIMS and wife and Mr. Henry

Upson Sims, of Columbus, Miss., are guests at th MRS, A. M. GIBSON. Mr. N. C. Gibson and MRS. CALLIE R. BROCK, of Jefferson, form

erly of Atlanta, is visiting for a few days her parents in this city. Mas. M. B. BRADLY, sister of Councilman Beutell, has gone to Chicago, which will be her MRS. T. J. BUCHANAN and daughter are ending the heated term amid country scenery up

he Air-Line road. MR. B. B. McIntosh, of St. Louis, will make Atlanta his home after September 1st. He is a skilled mechanic. MR. J. N. SAUL, of the Florida Gleaner has been in the city for several days. He returned to Orlando last night.

Miss Amanda Sexton, of Eastman, after a pleasant visit to the Misses Carr, on Whitehall street left yesterday morning for New York. THE HON. D. FRANK BRADLEY, of Columbia S. C., the collector of internal revenue for South Carolina, is registered at the Markham.

Mr. Josh Ramsdell, of the Georgia Crack-er, with his wife and family, left yesterday at noon for Chautauqua, N. Y., to remain several weeks MISS BETTIE BRUCE, one of Thomasville's irest daughters, is the guest of Mrs. H. L. Collier Nelson street. MRS. SALLIE BELLE WYLIE is at Chantan pa on a visit.

Miss Augusta Moore, and beautiful little

Gussie Wylie will spend a few days this week at Sweet Water Park hotel. Miss Ida L. Ellis will take in the Channaqua this week.

Colonel P. L. Mynatt has returned from

FUNERAL NOTICE.

STEPHENS—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stephens are invited to attend the funeral of their infant son, Willie, this morning at 10 o'clock, from their residence, No. 23 Walker street. Burial at Oakland.
SHEEHAN—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius
Sheehan, and Dr. and Mrs. Moran, are respectfully requested to attend the fineral of Mr. Cornelius Sheehan, from the church of the Im-

maculate Conception, this morning at 10 o'clock. The pallbearers are Dr. R. D. Spalding, Dr. J. B. Daniel, Mr. M. Mahoney, Colonel J. B. Goodwin, Mr. J. Lovett, Mr. M. C. Blanchard, Mr. Frank Golden, Mr. S. B. Hoyt, Mr. J. J. Doonan and Mr. E. H. Thornton. These gentlemen will please meet at the undertaking establishment of Swift & Co., at

9 a. m. WARM SPRINGS, Meriwether County, Georgia.

ON THE GEORGIA MIDLAND RAILROAD. -Between Atlanta and Columbus. 1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL-NO malaria; no mosquitoes. Water sure cure for Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases and Rheumatism. Finest bathing in the country. Good accommodations at reasonable rates. Splendid place

for Florida refugees. Apply for Circular.



See the picture of Hon. Jeff Davis in fire, 15 feet square with a golden crown three feet deep. Chautauqua Thursday night.

A special to THE CONSTITUTION from Brunswick, Ca., asnounces the departure of a committee of citizens, consisting of Mesers. J. M. Maden, Courtlandt Symnes, W. E. B. rideage. M. Plman, H. S. McCarv and H. C. Littlefield, who are coming to Atlanta to make a presentation of Brunswick's advantages as a southern trainus for the Atlanta and Florida. It is understood that, aside from the natural advantages, Brunswick will offer other inducements to the Atlanta and Florida managers, in order to seeme the road. The committee will spend the day in the city.

Colone P. L. Mynath has returned from Saratogs, where he went to attend the annual meeting of the American Bar association. Representative lawyers from all parts of the country were present, and a number of questions of great interest were discussed at the meeting.

Mr. J. C. Kimball, general manger of the Atlanta Automatic Refrigerating company left last evening for New York city. He will spend after days there inspecting the refrigerating plant of that city before joining his family at Wagnot, Mass. He will return about September 10th with his family.

Mr. James P. Field is rapidly coming to the front as an artist of great merit. He has recently painted in oil, in life size, the late John Keely and several other leading business men of this city. He is now painting one for Captain W. E. Exercit and the work done on it showed Mr. Field to be an artist of great promise and merit.

feet and distinct notes of whistie, a triumpa in pyrotechny.
Discharge of bomb shells of variegated colors.
Magic wheel.
Lance Pevice 20 feet by 25 coat-of-arms of state of Georgia in colored lance work.
Final b n act of 310 colored reckets discharge of Roman satteries, bomb shells and grand illumination of the lake, including the wonderful liquid fountain, 49 feet in height, never exhibited before in any part of the United States.
Magic wheel, 8 feet in diameter on top revolving pyramid, with 6 wheels chasing one another, illuminated, entirely new. management. Is being thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The object of the present proprietor, Mrs. N. N. Archer, is to excel in the reputation the house has enjoyed in years past. In all of its appointments it is first-class. I respectfully solicit a renewal of the visits of former patrons of the famous hotel, and cordially invite every one visiting the city to give it a trial! See the grand liquid Bond offerings yesterday aggregated \$5,224, Important Notice. Floridians needing immediate assistance wil please meet with the relief committee at 10 o'clock each day, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

The city has already extended help to a number. This ought not to be. We ought to take care of our own people.

Floridians in this city who are able to contribute to this relief fund are requested to meet at 10 a. m. in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. There may be many outside of Atlanta who would be riad to amist in this matter. Their assistance will be cheerfully received by

Chairman Belief Committee. Interest in the fiscal situation of the govern-ment, as revealed by the statement of estimated re-cipts and appropriations made this session, has in to wise subsided. fire tountain from a height of forty feet. A ween two negro ar cutting Albert ccavin accused the from him, alvin struck the sim also. There is passengers in ounded man will counted man will pristion bill, solid mass of liquid Cause of the Lockout. Indians in the City. BELFAST, August 21.—The trouble in the ship yards here, which has resulted in a lock out of 5,000 ship-wrights, is due to a strike of 300 beller makers. When the strike was announced the employers decided to close the Thirty Indians and ten squaws of the North Carolina Cherokee tribe, will be here on Thurs-day. They will play a game of ball in the baseball grounds at about half-past three o'clock. The war dance will be given at fire. Chautauqua tomorrow night.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in

Grain and Provisions. CHICAGO, August 21.-Trade appeared to be a

little at sea on wheat when business opened on change this morning. There were numerous sellers for a minute at the closing price, a shade under 86 for September. The first buyers offered 85%, and

like sheep the crowd turned all one way and bid

prices up to 80% 85% in quick time. From this, there was a reaction to 80% 88% before noon, with the pit quict. A howling time in the wheat pit came after 12 o'clock. At 12:15 p. m. September was

came after 12 o'clock. At 12:15 p. m. september was at 83%, and at 12:30 it was at 87%, or 1½ over the opening this morning. The forces under wheat were four in number—Hutchinson, bullish, foreign news and the confirmation of yesterday's reports from the northwest. The market opened as stated, esteady and without a leader. It was Hutchinson's

an advance of about %, while December, which

caught the pit and September went to 87%, reacting 34. December sold up to 80c. Wheat closed for September just 1c higher, at 86%.

The action in corn was somewhat similar to that

in wheat. The cash stuff was not in so good de

in wheat. The cash stuff was not in so good demand, and yet there was a bulge in September to 45 and a reaction to 44% early, with subsequent neglect, closing a shade lower than yesterday. Oats opened with a good demand for August delivery, and an advance of 1/4c on buying by a prompart mental for.

nent speculator.

The other tutures were not materially influenced,

and the improvement in August was subsequently lost. There was so much interest in wheat that the

provision market was rather neglected. The open-ing was at about past night's closing figures, and was at about the highest point of the day. There was again a little yellow fever talk, and the market

was without much support most of the time. On the call Hutchinson bought a half million October

ribs and some October pork, selling about 8,000 tierces of lard. By the close there was a little im-

provement over the lowest prices in pork and lard,

the former mally resting at \$13.75 for October, 10c lower than yesterday, and lard at \$8.87\(\frac{1}{2}\), a loss of 5c. Short ribs were below last night's figures.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

WHEAT— Opening Highest Closing the former finally resting at \$13.75 for October, 10c

.. 8 39 .. 8 321/2

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

417/8 45 447/4

13 82 1/2 13 90

8 30 8 321/2

CONSTITUTION OFFICE

18 67%

8 5716

hinson was selling, only advanced 1/c to 891/6. From these prices there was a reaction on the quiet market before noon. September sold down 864; October from 8734 back to 88%, and December back to 88%. Here the bull wave just after noon

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Rafiroad,) GIA PACIFIC RAILROAD From Starkville. 40 a m To Birming m* ...1 05 pm From Tallapoosa...5 32 a m To Tallapoosa.....5 00 pm From Birm g'm .5 32 p m To Starkville ...11 00 pm CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday. ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Fort Valley.

To Fort Valley.

7 40 a m and 3 50 p m

*Daily -tSunday only. All other trains daily coept Sunday. Centraltime

JONES PULLER

STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS, 16 West Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Money to loan on improved City Real Estate

MADDOX, RUCKER Nº CO BANKERS,

86 WEST ALABAMA STREET,

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to check at sight. Buy and sell exchange. Discount approved paper. Allow 5 per cent interest on time deposits.

The Tolleson Commission Co. BROKERS IN

STOCKS BONDS

W. H. Patterson, BOND AND STOCK BROKER. 24 South Pryor Street. WANTED-GEORGIA STATE 6's, DUE JANU-

ary 1st, 1889. R SALE—AMERICUS, PRESTON AND LUMP-TLANTA GASLIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK. XPOSITION COTTON MILL STOCK. JALKER COAL AND IRON COMPANY 7 PER ITY OF DALTON 5 PER CENT BONDS. URMAN FARM IMPROVEMENT STOCK. PETERS PARK STOCK.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK Of Atlanta, Ga.

-UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY, Capital and Undivided Profits, \$375,000.

lasnes Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest per cent per annum if left four Four per cent per annum if left six months. 41 per cent per annum if left twelve

CAPITAL CITY BANK,

OF ATLANTA, GA., COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS Capital and Undivided Profits, \$452,000. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

-) TRANSACTED (-Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Gankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is repeatfully solicited. Special feature made of the average Department. Interest paid on time deposits.

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Bond and Stock Broker,

12 East Alabama Street.

GEO. W. WARE FINANCIAL AGENT.

PRATT STEEL COMPANY. CARTERSVILLE STEEL AND FURNACE COMPANY. A limited amount of Furnace Stock only will be (Address Cartersville, Ga., until September 1, 1888) CARTERSVILLE. GA. BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MARIETTA & NORTH GEORGIA R'Y.

NORTH BOUN	ND.			
Leave Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.)	7 50	a m	3 45	p m
Leave Marietta Arrivo Canton Arrivo Jasper Arrivo Wilte Path Arrivo Murphy.	10 14	a m a m	6 16 7 30	p m p m p m
SOUTH BOUN	The same of		A TO	
Leave Murphy Leave While Path Leave Jasper. Leave Canton Arrive Marietta	11 50 1 42 3 00	a m a m p m	4 45	a m

Arri-o Atlanta (W. & A. R.R.)... 6 37 pm 8 35 a m

All trains daily except Sunday.
fuly14-dlm E. B. CHANDLER, G. P. A.

Finance and Commerce. Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLANTA, August 21, 1833. New York exchange buying at 1/2 premi selling at 1/4 premium

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock

Exchange. NEW YORK, August 21.-The stock market today was dull, and though a strong tone prevailed throughout fluctuations were confined to the small est fractions and the interest in transactions wa ized by a few of the leading stocks. The temper of the room was still moderately bullish, and traders continued to sell, though they were ery cautions in putting out further short lines ondon was again a buyer, but the aggregate o foreign purchases was not very great. There was considerable demand for stocks in early trading, but when this was satisfied the market became very but when this was satisfied the market became very dull, but buying was resumed toward the close and there was no apparent disposition to take the profits at that time as usual of late. The feature was dealings in Lackawanna, which easily led the list in both activity and strength. Other coalers were quiet, though Jersey Central was more active than usual, on the rumor that Reading was to have direct control of the transfer of Mr. Corbin's interest, for which a collateral trust loan would be issued. St. Paul was still active and strong and the short it rest in stocks continues large. A feature of the i trest in stocks continues large. A feature of the iteest in stocks continues large. A feature of the dealings was the unusual strength in Vanderbits, both Michigan Central and Cieveland, Columbus cincinnati and Indianapolis selling materially higher than the last previous sales, and though the transactions in them were very limited they are the most prominent for net advances. Missouri Pacific was active but sluggish all the way out, rupors, of approaching hostilities between it and fors of approaching hostilities between it and tchison having had an effect on its prices. Bears resisted the advance step by step, but the only really weak spot on the list was Illinois Central, which yielded 2 per cent on very light transactions. At the close everything except New England, which was aided by the revival of the old story of a syndiwas aided by the revival of the old story of a syndrcate to advance money to enable the company to complete all necessary connections, is higher this evening, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis rose 2½ per cent, Michigan Central 1½, Delaware and Hudson 1½, Burlington and Quiney and Pacific Mail 1¼ and others fractional amounts. Reading assessment paid 69½, ex-assessment Sylvania (Sales aggregated 169,000 shares.)

ent 50%. Sales aggregated 169,000 shares Exchange quiet but steady at 456@488. Moneyeasy at 1@2. Subtreasury balances: Coin \$158, 106,000; currency, \$50,274,000. Governments dull but firm; 4s 125/4; 43/4 107. State bonds dull and steady.

 Virginia 68.
 48

 Virginia consols
 38

 Cherano de Colonia
 38

 Chicago & N. W.
 1183

 Go. preferred.
 143

 Del. & Lack.
 1491

 Berle.
 274

 Texas Pacific.
 243

 East Tenn. new.
 98
 Tein. Coal & Iron.

 Lake Shore.
 96
 Union Pacific.
 605

 L. & N.
 5094
 N. J. Central.
 88

 Memphis & Char.
 30
 Missauri Pacific.
 395

 *Bid. †Ex-dividend.
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THE COTTON MARKETS.

By wagon
Air-line Railroad.
Georgia Railroad.
Georgia Railroad.
Central Railroad.
Western and Atlantic Railroad.
West Point Railroad.
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad.
Georgia Pacific Railroad.
A. and F.

Stock on hand.
The following is our comparative statement:
Receipts today
Same time last year.
Showing an increase of
Showing an increase of

NEW YORK, August 21-Hubbard, Price & Co., in

NEW YORK, August 21—Hubbard, Price & Co., In their circular today, say: August has again shown a sharp decline; sales at 10.50 being effected at the opening call and offerings to 10.35, the lowest point reached since the upward movement were made, succeeding this quotations advanced to 10.50, ouyers and others finding difficult to execute orders axcept at concessions. The same steadiness was shown after the opening, prices ranging from 10.50 to 10.41, but the belief that considerable cotton is still to be marketed, prevents the traders from taking other til an "bear" view of the situation. With exception of those of August, fluctuations have been inconstituted by such temperature of the second of the situation.

Grand total....

Shipped today...... Shipped previously... Taken by local spini

Receipts since September 1 ... Same time last year...... Showing a decrease of

CONSTITUTION OFFICE

..112.51

..112,513

112,594

111,685

.. 122,834

909

ATLANTA, Augusti 21, 1838. Flour. Grain and Meal. ATLANTA, August 21, 1333, Consolidated net receipts today 2,996 bales; exports o Great Britain 500; to France 49; to [continent Flour. Grain and Meal.

ST. LOUIS. Angust 21—Flour quiet, ranging from \$2.40@4.50. Wheat, strong and higher: strong and higher cabes, bad weather and unfavorable crop reports in Europe, with rainy weasher caused an early advance of 1/2@11/2c; the market closed 5/2 above yesterlay: No. 2 red iall cash 881/2@85/2; August 881/2@49/2; September 81/2@80. Corn irregular: No. 2 mixed cash 40/24.3/2; August 331/2@40/2; September 40/2/2 41/2; August 24; September 23/2.

@24/2; August 24; September 23/2. Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today: Closing.
10.41@10.12
9.63@ 9.64
9.53@ 9.54
9.43@ 9.43
9.43@ 9.49
9.55@ 9.56
9.63@ 9.64
9.71@ 9.72
9.57@ 9.88 Opening. .10.50@..... December 9,116.

Janaury 9,468.

Pebruary 9,546 9,55

March 9,523 9,54

April 9,766.

May 9,786 9,80

Closed sleady; sales 52,500 bales.

Local—Cotton quiet; midding 9%c.

The following is our table of receipts the sales of today:

OATS-

LARD-

tember 40% 341/2. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed cash 24% 324/2; August 24; September 23/2.

NEW YORK, August 21—Flour, southern firmer and more active: ommon to fair extra \$4.906\$3.45; good to choice \$3.456\$5.18. Wheat, less doing and steady options strong \$6.342 kigher; No. 2 red August 97/3697/2, closing 97%; September 90% 374. September 90% 374. Corn quiet and steady; options active and about \$6.0 kigher; No. 2 August bi; September 95% 36545, closing bi; Corn quiet and steady; options active and about \$6.0 kigher; No. 2 August bi; September 55% 36545, closing bi; Corn Quiet and steady; options active scale lower; No. 2 August 33/36934; closing 38/4; September 29% 360, October 30/6394; No. 2 snot 356-35; mixed western 356-36. Hops firm; best state 12% 313/6; California 360/2.

ATLANTA, August 21—Flour—Best patent \$5.50; extra tancy \$5.25; fancy \$5.00; extra family \$4.75; choice lamily \$4.50; family \$4.00; extra \$3.75. Wheat — No. 2 red \$50; Georgia red \$6. Bran—Large sacks \$60; smail \$90. Corn Meal—Plain 70c; bolted 70c. Pea Meal—90c. Grits—\$4.25. Corn—Colce winter 70c; No. 2 white Tennessee 65c; No. 2 mixed 69c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 42c. Hav—Choice timothy, large bales \$1.10; small bales \$1.10; clover 30c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock—
BALTIMORE, August 21—Flour active and firm; Howard street and western superfine \$2.5062.55; extra \$3.26638.75; Rio brands \$1.6064.85. White \$7.656; yellow \$665.7.

CHICAGO, August 21—Cash quotations were as follows; Flour strong; spring wheat \$3.4064.25; koring patent \$3.50684.80. No. 2 spring wheat \$67.006.

No. 2 oats new 25,
CHICAGO, August 21—Cash quotations as were follows: Mess pork \$13.65@813.67%. Lard 8.57@8.90.
Short ribs loose 8.123/@8.15. Dry salted shoulders poxed 7.40@7.50; short clear sides boxed 8.80@9.00.
CINCINNATI, August 21—Flour strong and higher: No. 2 red 57. Corn easier: No. 2 mixed 45½. Oats active but steady: No. 2 mixed new 26@26%.
LOUISVILLE, August 21—Graft outes. Wheat No. 2 red 76½: new No. 2 longberry 77%. Corn. No. 2 mixed 47: do. white 52. Osts, new No. 2 mixed 25%.

opening call and offerings to 10.35, the lowest point reached since the upward movement were made, succeeding this quotations advanced to 10.50, buyers and others finding difficult to execute orders 'except at concessions. The same steadiness was shown after the opening, prices ranging from 10.30 to 10.41, but the belief that considerable cotton is still to be marketed, prevents the traders from taking other it an "bear" view of the situation. With exception of those of August, fluctuations have ibearly inconsiderable, with tendency, however, in favor of better prices, due to some reports of damage from rains in uplands. The opening for new crops was steady at a slight decline, and an advance of 4 points followed, from which there was a slight reaction at the close.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL. August 21—12:15 p. m.—Cotton quiet and Sechine: middling uplands 59:16; middling or august delivery \$ 38-64; August 21—20:0 p. fm.—Middling uplands 59:16; middling or deans 59:16; sales 7,000 bales; uplands low middling creams and December delivery 5 17-64, sellers: November and December delivery 5 17-64, sellers: September and October delivery 5 17-64, sellers: September and Benuary delivery 3 10-64; sellers: September and September delivery 5 27-64; sellers: September and Benuary delivery 3 10-64; buyers: December and January delivery 5 17-64, sellers: November and January delivery 5 19-64; sellers: September and October delivery 5 17-64, sellers: September and September delivery 5 17-64, sellers: September and January delivery 5 18-64; sellers: September and Benuary and February and Feb Groceries.

sellers; February and anarch delivery 5.11-64, sellers; futures quuet and steady.

LIVERPOOL. August 21—1-90 p.m.—Uplands low middling cause August 21—64, sellers; September and October delivery 5.17-64, buyers; October and November delivery 5.18-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5.18-64, value Jenuary and March delivery 5.18-64, value; February and Marc

dling 9%; uet receipts 405/bales; gross 405; sales 125; stock 1,917. August 9,20 September 9.05@9.12, closing 9.07; city steam 8.9; refined to continent 5.50. Steam 8.9; refined to continent 3.30.

LOUISVILLE. August 21—Provisions strong. Bacon, clear rib sides 9.25; clear sides 10.00; shoulders
8.50. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 8.50; clear sides 9;
shoulders 7.5 Mess port \$15.00. Hams, sugar-cured
12.813. Lard, choice leaf 10%.

ATLANTA. August 21—The following are ruling
each prices today: Clear rib sides 9%c. Sugar-cured NORFOLK, August 21—Cotton steady: middling 0: net receipts 432bales; gross 432; stock 522; sales 22. exports coastwise 151.

BALTIMORE, August 21—Cotton nominal: mjddling ly: net receibus none bales; gross none; sales - stock 3,646; sales to spinners --; exports coastwise

Howard E. W. Palmer.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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Traders' Bank Building, Decatur

ath prices today: Clearrib sides 9%c. Sugar-cured nams 11%c. Lard—Pure leat, tierces 10%; refined ac. CINCINNATI, August 21—Pork quiet at \$14.75. Lard frun at 8.65. Bulk meats firm snort ribs 8% iseon easier; short ribs —; short clear 9%. 1,209.

BOSTON, August 21—Cotton quiet: middling II; not receipts 72 bales: gross 2,434; sales none; stots none: exports to Great Britain 500.

WILMINGTON, August21—Cottonsteady: middling 10½; not receipts 10 bales; gross 10; sales none; stock Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, August 21 — Apples—\$2.00@\$2.50 per bbt. Lemons—\$4.50@\$4.00. Oranges—\$6.50@\$7.00. Occoanus—6c. Pineapples—\$1.50 @ doz. Bananas—Selected \$1.75@\$2.00; grapes \$@50 @ pound. Figs — 12@18c. Raisins — New London \$4.25; 45 boxes \$1.75; 42 boxes \$90c. Currants—75@\$6. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12%c. Wainuts—13c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples \$1%@14c, sundried peaches \$1%@14c, sundried peaches pealed 11c. slock 3,947.

SAVANNAH, August 21—Cotlon quict; middling 94; net freceipts 1,499 bales, 1.56; new; gross 1,452; new 1,251, sales 450; stock 3,194; exports coastwise 1,432, and 1,402.

NEW ORLEANS. August 21—Cotton —: middling—net receipts estimated 300 bales; gross 300; sales

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON. August 21—Turpentine firm at 3314;
rosin dull: strained 70: good strained 72½: tar firm
at \$1,40; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1,40; yellow
dip \$1.80; virgin \$1.80. none stock 18 619.

MOBILE, August 21—Cotton nominal; middling 10: net receipts 95: new c3bales; gross 123; new 60: sales none; stock 1,263.

MEMPHIS. August 21—Cotton steady; middling 10; NEW YORK. August 21—Rosin dull at \$1.02%@ 1.07%; turpentine steady at 36%. 4,873.
AUGUSTA. August 21—Cotton nominal: middling
93; net receipts 17 bales; shipments 10 new; sales —
CHARLESTON, August 21 — Cotton nominal: middling 10; net receipts 31 bales; gross 31; sales none;
stock 320. CHARLESTON, August 21—Turpentine steady at 31; rosin quiet; good strained 80.

rosin quiet; good strained 80.

8AVANNAH, August 21—Turpentine firm at 34 bid; Hardware.

ATLANTA. August 21—Market steady. Horse shoes \$4.25@\$4.50; mule shoes \$5.25@\$5.50; horseshoe nafis 12@0c. Ironboundhances \$3.50. Three-chains \$2@70c. Ames' shovels \$9.00. Spades \$10.00. Well-buckets \$3.50@\$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed fron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rate. Cast-steel 10.02. Natis, fron. \$2.50; steel \$2.00. Glidden barbed; wire, galvanized, \$1.50. \$5.60; A. Powder, rifle \$0.00 blasting \$2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot \$1.00.

ATLANTA. Agust 21—Horses—Pluz \$65@90; good drive \$150@\$200; drivers \$125@\$140; fine \$250@\$300. Mules—14% to 15 hands \$115@\$125; 15 to 15% hands \$135@\$120. Cincinnati, August 21—Hogs higher: common and light \$5.00@\$5.30; packing and butchers \$5.00 @\$6.50.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 21—Eggs—15@17c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 18@.0c, other grades 1 %@15c. Poultry—Hens 24@25c; young chickens iarge 13@20c. Irish Potatoes—\$.75@2.00. Sweet Potatoes—\$.00@81.5. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 8@10c. Onlons—\$ 2.50@\$ 3.00. Cabbage—2 % 3c.

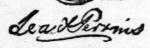
Whisky. CINCINNATI, August 21—Whisky steady at \$1.18 ST. LOUIS, August 21—Whisky steady at \$1.14. CHICAGO, August 21—Whisky \$1.20.

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SAUCE (THE WORCESTERSHIRE)

Imparts the most delicious taste and rest to EXTRACT
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a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most whole-some sauce that is made."

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ruarantees issued only by JACOBS'S PHARMACY, Sole Agents, Marietta and Peachtree Sts., Atlanta, Ga. mar 25 d&w ly

LOR INFORMATION THAT WILL LEAD TO The information that will Lead to the recovery of two negroes, one a tall, yellow slender negro man, named Esaw Wilson, about six teet high, thirty years old, one hundred and fifty pounds, quick motion and quick spoken, rather stooped shoulders and leans forward when walking. The other a black woman, Georgia by name, above medium, twenty-five years old, one hundred and fifty pounds weight. When last seen was in the eastern part of Madison county going towards Toccoa. Address,

aug 14-10t

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A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.



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Foreign and Domestic Liquors. s dull. Pork
Drv sait meats.
\$45: clear ribe
shoulders 8.2b:
rt clear 9.50@
old mess \$14.25
old mess \$14.25
alet:short clear
team spot 9.25

steam spot 9.25

steam spot 9.25

steam spot 9.25

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CANADIAN CATABRH CURE Co.—Gentlemen; Several weeks ago, I called at your office, and for gave me a sample bottle or your "Catarrh Cure."

I had suffered with a bad case of catarrh for some time. I have only used the sample bottle you gave me, and it has completely cured me. I heartily recommend it to any one suffering with catarrh. One small sample bottle has cured.

Your struly.

W. B. WATTS,

91 Whitehall Street.

W. H. WATTS,

91 Whitehall Street.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 7, 1888.

Gentlemen: My sister, Maggio Peyton, was cured of a dangerous cause of "Canadian Catarho, in a very short time, by the use of "Ganadian Catarho, in a very short time, by the use of "Ganadian Catarho, in a very short time, by the use of "Ganadian Catarho, in a very short time, by the use of "Ganadian Catarho, in a very short time, by the use of "Ganadian Catarho, is office, and volunterly offer the above medicine to me. I appeared in person at the Canadian Catarho Co.'s office, and volunterly offer the above testimonials. Write or call on me, and hear more. Respectfully.

MISS ROENA PEYTON, City.

LITHONIA, Ga., May 16, 1883.

CANADIAE CATARRH OURE CO., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: Your remedy has cured my daughter of a severe case of catarho. I shall encourage others to use it. Very truly yours.

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The quantity in one bottle of "Canadian Catarho Cure" will last for some time. Therefore, the expense is a mere trifle, and there is no excuse for neglect. If you are suffering with catarrin, it will pay you to use "Canadian Catarho Care", send for our free book of information. Large size bottles 31, small size 50c. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to

small size 50c. If your grage send direct to CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO., 14 East Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.



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MOERLEIN'S "NATIONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati Exposition over all competitors, proving it the test beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in the world. The barrel beer of THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any beer brewed at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen Pints, and is guaranteed to keep in any climate.

Emil Selig, Atlanta Agent, ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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| Columbus, via Mecon. Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a.m. train from Leave Savannanh
Leave Millen.
Leave Enfaula.
Leave Albany.
Leave Columbus, via Macon.
Leave Columbus, via Griffin.
Leave Griffin.
Leave Griffin.
Leave Hapeville.
Arrive Atlanta.
Sleaving Cass on all night 600 am 110 pm 210 am 11 55 am 205 pm 310 am 600 am 525 pm 715 pm 5110 am 600 am 525 pm 715 pm 715 am 615 am 935 am 833 pm 965 am 647 am 110 pm 640 pm 640 am 958 am 960 pm 935 am 725 am 140 pm 640 pm 640 am 958 am 960 pm 935 am 725 am 140 pm 640 pm 640 am 958 am 960 pm 935 am 9725 am 140 pm 640 pm 958 am 960 pm 935 am 9725 am 140 pm 640 pm 958 am 960 pm 935 am 9725 am 140 pm 958 am 960 pm 935 am 9725 am 140 pm 958 am 960 pm 935 am 9725 am 140 pm 958 am 9725 am 140 pm 9725 am 140 pm 9725 am 9725 am 140 pm 9725 am 9725 am

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Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Albany.

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Tickets for all points and sleeping car berth tickets on safe at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta

The best and cheapest passenger route from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via Savannah, and
elegant steamers thence. Passengers, before purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire
first of the merits of the route via Savannah, by which they will avoid dust and a tedfous all rail ride.
Fare from Atlanta to New York and Boston, including meals and stateroom on steamer, \$24. Round trip
tickets will be placed on sale June 1st, good to return until October 31st. New York steamer sails tre
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POLICE POINTERS.

What Was Going On Around the Stationhouse Yesterday.

George Washington in the Calaboose-The Wild Man from Barneo" in Trouble-Other News of Interest.

Cases of all sorts were booked at the stationhouse yesterday. There were white and black

people there, young and old ones, large and small, respectable looking and sleuchy, and, in fact, all kinds of centrasts.

Enough work was afforded to keep the Black Maria going pretty regularly during the day.

A Spirited Chase After a Culprit.

Officer Taylor had quite a lively race yester-lay afternoon after a negro who had escaped tom him, but finally caught him.

Robert Stephens was the negro, and he had Robert Stephens was the negro, and he had been boisterous in a street car in the presence of ladies. The car was stopped in Brooklyn, and Officers Anderson and Taylor took him in charge. He resisted, but they subdued him, and telephone for Black Maria. Hardly had the telephone been sounded, when he jumped up suddenly and ran away, and the officers took after him. After running all over the fifth ward nearly, the game was run down on North avenue, near the technological school. He offered resistance, and the officer detailed a gentleman to assist him. He tried to shoot and cut, and the gentleman struck him on the head with a rock. This quieted him in a manner, and he was brought over on Marietta street, near Halman's plow factory, and put in the Black Maria, in which he was conveyed to the calaboose.

George Washington in the Calaboose.

George Washington in the Calaboose. His name was George Washington, but he didn't take after the "Father of his Country" didn't take after the "Father of his Country" in many respects. He was a negro man, and he had been arrested for larceny. It is said that he went to a man's house and made out like he had been sent for a watermelon and a piece of tobacco by the owner of the house.

He was given the watermelon and tobacco, and he then left. It turned out that he had stolen them, and for this offense he was hauled in and deposited for safekeeping. The only things George had on his person were one little rusty knife and some dice. He didn't have his little hatchet.

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MOSS & MORSON Have Opened a Coal Yard Corner Simpson Street and Railroad.

One of the largest wholesale and retail coal dealers in the south is Moss & Morson. They have located their yard at the corner of the Western and Atlantic railroad and Simpson atreet, and are prepared to furnish retail dealers with the celebrated Splint coal at extremely low roles. ly low prices. This coal-the Splint-is very superior coal, and is a splendid grate and stove coal. This firm had their yard so pre-pared as to hold about 8,000 tons of coal, and it is being delivered now as fast as possible. It is being delivered now as last as possible. It is their object to arrest a coal famine this winter by having their coal delivered now. It is a wonderful sight to see 8,000 tons of coal in one heap, yet such will be the case befort ong, if you will visit the yard of Messrs. Moss & Morson. Go out and get your coal now while it is cheap. while it is cheap.

If you want a full smove try a Grand Bepublic clearro. If a short smoke between meals try Grand Republic Buffo. Both cigars get there and that is what you want. Sold by all reliable dealers

See the grand turbine wheel, whistling bombshells and rockets, whistling lyre with 20 different keys in fire, and Roman bat teries at Chautauqua tomorrow night.

GOODE & ANDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Offices No. 1 Marietts
street, corner Peachtree. Will do a general practice in all the courts, State and Federal Real
Estate and Corporation Law specialties. tope

WALTER GREGORY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Room 5, Jackson Building. Special attention given to damage and insurance cases, and collections.

ARCHITECTS. W. H. PARKINS, ARCHITECT, Office 71/4 N. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

L. B. WHEELER, ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga. Office 4th floor Chamberliu & Boynton building, or. Whiteball and linterstreets. Take clevator

A. P. TRIPOD.

PAINTS, OILS

-AND-

WINDOW GLASS ARTISTS' MATERIALS A SPECIALTY.

AGENTS FOR ANTI-KALSOMINE

The best and cheapest preparation for finishings, walls and ceilings of dwellings, churches, stores, etc. Send for color cards, testimonials,

45 DECATUR ST., ATLANTA, GA



CATARRH!

CATARRH:

A Dangerous Disease Can be Cured by the Use of Canadian Catarrh Cure. A Safe and Reliable Specific for Catarrh: Hay Fever! Sove Throat and "Cold in the Head."

We ask yould read the following testimonials, and if not satisfactory write to the parties:

ATLANTA, GA., April 5, 1838.

CAMADIAN CATARRH CURE Co.—Gentlemen; Several weeks ago, I called at your office, and you gave me a sample bottle of your "Catarrh Cure."

I had suffered with a bad case of catarrh for some time. I have only used the sample bottle you gave me, and it has completely cured me. I heartly recommend it to any one suffering with catarrh. One small sample bottle has cured.

Yours truly,

W. B., WATTS, 91 Whitehall Street.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 7, 1898.

CANADIAN CATARRH CURE Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: My sister, Maggio Peyton, was cured of a dangerous cause of catarrh, in a very short time, by the use of "Canadian Catarrh Gure;" and I will further testily that all hopes wore given up. Drs. Hutchison, druggist of this city, recommended the above medicine to me. I appeared in person at the Camadian Catarrh Co. So office, and volunterily offer the above testimonials. Write or call on me, and hear more. Respectifulty.

LITHONIA, Ga., May 16, 1888.

CANADIAN CATARRH GURE Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: Your remedy has cured my daughter of a severe case of catarrh. I shall encourage others to use it. Very truly yours.

C. WESLEY POWELL.

The quantity in one bottle of "Canadian Catarrh, it will pay you to res "Canadian Catarrh Cure." Send for our free book of information. Large size bottles \$1, small size 50e. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to

CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO., 14 East Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.



JUDICIOUS AND PERSISTENT Advertising has always proven successful. Before placing any LORD & THOMAS, ADVERTISING AGENTS,

ond's Old

JACOB MOERLEIN, Treas. GEO. MOERLEIN, Vice-Prest.
JOHN MOERLEIN, Supt. WM. MOERLEIN, Ass't Supt.

Moerlein Brewlng Co., CINNATI, OHIO.

0,000 Barrels Yearly.

RERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF BEER.

Everywhere in Atlanta.

ar "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is browed from the finest grade ant, and prepared according to the most approved methods. It is a contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being sibility prescribed by the nost prominent physicians for the The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was browed originally for the Australarciased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish to our custom-EXPORT! was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati ing it the best beer in Cincinnatt, and, consequently, the finest in the RISTIAN MOERIEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be red at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen sellmate.

g, Atlanta Agent,

AILROAD of GEORGIA

ATLANTA, GA., July 15th, 1888, tre run on Sau lay only.

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berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta. from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via Savafinah, and pre purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire h, by which they will avoid dust and a tectous all rail ride. In the property of the return until October 21st. New York steamer sails trength.

ent,
et Agent,
E, T, CHARLTON, Gen, Pas, Agent, Savannah, Ga.

POLICE POINTERS.

What Was Going On Around the Stationhouse Yesterday.

George Washington in the Calaboose-The Wild Man from Barneo" in Trouble-Other News of Interest.

Cases of all sorts were booked at the station house yesterday. There were white and black people there, young and old ones, large and small, respectable looking and slouchy, and,

in fact, all kinds of contrasts.

Enough work was afforded to keep the Black
Maria going pretty regularly during the day.

A Spirited Chase After a Culprit.

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Officer Taylor had quite a lively race yesterday afternoon after a negro who had escaped from him, but finally caught him.

Robert Stephens was the negro, and he had been boisterous in a street car in the presence of ladies. The car was stopped in Brooklyn, and Officers Anderson and Taylor took him in charge. He resisted, but they subdued him, and telephone for Black Maria. Hardly had the telephone been sounded, when he jumped up suddenly and ran away, and the officers took after him. After running all over the fifth ward nearly, the game was run down on North avenue, near the technological school. He offered resistance, and the officer detailed a gentleman to assist him. He tried to shoot and cut, and the gentleman struck him on the head with a rock. This quieted him in a manner, and he was brought over on Marietta street, near Haiman's plow factory, and put in the Black Maria, in which he was conveyed to the calaboose.

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bine wheel, whistling ets, whistling lyre with No. 51 Whitehall st. Genuine 20 different keys in fire, and Roman bat-teries at Chantangua bargains await you. Call for them at once at A. F. PICK-ERT'S. No. 5 Whitehall street. Diamonds, Watches teries at Chautauqua tomorrow night.

THE PLOWBOY COMPANY

Piles a Suit Against Michael Maher for \$10,000 Damages.

John L. Conly and the Plowboy company and Michael Maher are having a big time. It's a three-cornered, two-sided affair, in which Conly and the Plowboy company are on one side and Maher on the other. The latest feature of this legal crossfiring is a suit filed yesterday by the Plowboy company against Maher for \$10,000 damages.

The facts are these: Maher had a mortgage fila against John L. Conly, one of the proprietors of the Plowboy. He caused-this fig to be levied upon the property of the Plowboy company.

The petition of the company goes on to state that this was malleious on the part of Maher, the result being that they were put to trouble in making bonds, and feeing a lawyer, and that the credit of the company was injured. The property levied on was tied up in the sheriff's hands from July 21, 1888, to August 9, 1888, and for all this they want ten thousand dollars.

ANOTHER DAMAGE SUIT. Ed Williams, Hurt on the W. & A., Wants

Ed Williams, Hurt on the W. & A., Wants Six Thousand Dollars.

A six thousand dollar damage suit was filed in the clerk's office yesterday by Ed Williams vs. the Western and Atlantic railroad.

The plaintiff goes on to state that on the 14th of August, 1888, after dark, he was stopped at the Victoria street crossing over the Western and Atlantic railroad by a switch engine with a train of cars. After waiting some time for the crossing to become cleared Williams walked around this train and then started on across the main track of the Western and Atlantic. While crossing the track he was knocked down by a moving train. His left thigh and hip were crushed and bruised and larcerated, his bowels, kidneys, and bladder badly contused, and his spinal column injured. He has been unable to work since, and compelled to expend money for doctor's bills, and his injuries are permanent.

Therefore he wants six thousand dollars.



Time and Doctors' Bills Saved BY ALWAYS KEEPING SIMMONS LIVER

REGULATOR IN THE HOUSE. "I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine Lever used for anything that may happen. Have used it in Indigestion, Colle, Diarrhea, Billiousness, and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty super, if, on going to bed, I take a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper caten."—O. G. Sparks, ex-Mayor, Macon, Ga.

AN ONLY GENUINE TO Has our Z-Stamp lu red on front of Wrapper. H. ZEILIN & CO., Sole Proprietors Price \$1.00. PHILADELPHIA, PA. nov19-mon wed rri top cot nrm or feirnm wky

See the wonderful pyrotechnic display at Chautaugua Thursday night. The grandest display ever fired in the south.

FOR RENT.

A large Store House, three stories and basement, on Wall street, Atlanta, Ga. Apply to Thomas L. Bishop, 28 Wall street.

Florida refugees will be well accommodated at the Gamer house, Buford, Ga. Terms reasonable. wed fri sun

THE HEALTH OF OUR CITY.

Why We Have Such a Healthy City and Why it Will Likely Remain So.

Trains 82 and 85 run on Sundays only, all others run daily. Why it Will Likely Remain So.

In the first place we have, as it were, "a city set upon a bill," which always gives many advantages in a sanitary point of view. It makes a natural drainage equal in many respects to the finished cities in low, flat, marshy sections. Another thing, our efficient beard of health has not been slow in always looking, not only to the present, but the condition of the health of our citizens, and have so arranged as to make their work of a permanent nature, so that each year, notwithstanding the rapid growth of the city, we have a city in a much better and healther condition than the year preceding. The air is fresh and bracing, nights cool and pleasant, which makes sleep sweet and refreshing, and if our people will only look a little after their health, and when they find the least giving way, either mentally or physically, will call on their druggist for doctor wooly's Invigorine and take it they will not only be happy and bright, but healthy and stout. Ask your nearest neighbor about this and see if they do not bear us out in this.

I say, my friend, let me give you a pointer, if you want a good smoke at a reasonable price, try a Grand Republic Cigarro or Buffo. They take the cake and the wine. Sold by all reliable dealers,

See the evening star in red lace work, with blue center ring. Pyrotechnic display Chautauqua tomorrow night.

REMEMBER!

That you can now get some extraordinary bargains in Dia-monds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware at the closing out sale of my stock at No. 5 Whitehall street, at nominal prices. Why, you can get a watch or anything else you want for less than you can buy it anywhere North or East, and at the same time buy it at home s what you want. Sold by all reliable dealers.
See the grand tur- of a responsible party. Mr. PICKERT must dispose of his entire stock as rapidly as possible, preparatory to locating exand Jewelry sacrificed in order to close out.

JEWELER, 55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

Hig lot Toys, Dolls, Boys' Wagons and Velogipedes, to be closed out at reduced prices to make room for

FOLSOM'S EUROPEAN HOTEL And Reading Room Restaurant Nos. 14 to 22 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. L. B. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

A central and convenient hotel nearly opposite artesian well, less than two blocks from Union Depot, State Capitol and Postolice, and quite nealeading business houses, banks, etc. Rooms, wel furnished, nert and attractive, can be engaged by day, week or month at reasonable rates. ay, week or month at reasonable rates, READING ROOM RESTAURANT, first floor, open day and night, where guests can obtain meals of lunches at any hour, at prices to suit their desires. Folsom has made European plan ropular in Atlanta, and fair trial will show its advantages. Elaborate six hundred dollar Fanning Machine keeps Res-taurant cool in hottest days and free from files, Call and be convinced.

Our UNQUALIFIED CHALLENGE IS UNACCEPTED! REMINGTON STANDARD



TYPEWRITER.

For esse of Manipulation and Quality of Work UNEQUALED.
THE RIGHT HAND OF STENOGRAPHERS.
THE BUSINESS MAN'S FRIEND.
Finest stock of typewriters and typewriter supplies in the South at No. 2½ Marietta street.
W. T. CRENSHAW,
Exclusive Dealer for Georgia, South Carolina, Alsbama and Florida.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY, The only line to the

GREAT PIEDMONT CHAUTAUQUA -AT-

SALT SPRINGS, GA. Taking effect Sunday, August 19th.

WEST BOUND.

Atlanta, N	lo. 80, 8 00 a m Salt Springs,	9 17 a m			
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EAST BOUND.					
Leave.	Arrive.	经验的			
Salt Sp'gs,	No. 53, 5 42 am Atlanta,	6 40 a m			
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44 14	" 51, 4 36-pm "	5 32 p m			
	" 85, 900 pm "	10 11 p m			
11 11	" 187, 915 pm - "	10 22 p m			

run daily.

Trains 50, 52, 54 and 84 also trains 53, 55, 83 and 51 will stop at Sait Springs station and at Chautauqua platform.

All passengers and baggage for Sait Springs station proper should be sent by these trains.

Tickets on saie at No. 13 Kimball house and

Union depot.
I. Y. SAGE.
General Manager.
A. S. THWEATT,
Gen. Trav. Pass. Agt.
Gen. Agt.
Gen. Agt.
Birmingham, Ala.
B. F. WYLY, Js.,
Gen. Agt.
Atlanta, Ga.

The Favorite Moute East. Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON with Pullman Buffet Sileeping Cara.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK

MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.
Only twenty-dime flours transitatiants to New York
In effect June Mail. Express
24, 1888. No. 53. No. 54 | Total | Tota

Leave Danyille
Araive Richmond
Norfolk
Baltimore via York river
Line (daily exceptMonday) 12 01 am 10 35 am 6 15 am 3 45 pm 12 20 n'n 7 40 pm LULA ACCOMMODATION.

LULA ACCOMMODATION.

Delly except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time).

Arrive Gainesville (city time).

Arrive Lula (city time).

REFURNING.

Leave Lnla (city time).... Leave Gainesville...... ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD. No. 53 No. 41. 7 10 am 4 30 pm Daily D'y ex 8'3 No. 50. No. 52.

Double daily trains between and Tallulah Falis.
Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office and No. 18
Kimball House.
JAR L TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass Agt.,
Washington, D. C.
L L McCLESKEY,
D. Pass Agt.,
C. E. SERGEANT,
City Pass Agt.,



Alpaca, Sicilian, Mohair and Flannel

COATS AND VESTS!

Buy One and Keep Cool! GEORGE MUSE,

N. B .-- SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

EDUCATIONAL.

38 WHITEHALL ST.

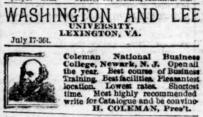
MRS. J. L. BYER'S SCHOOL WHA BE OPEN MINDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, '88 Southern Home School For Girs.

915 and 917 North Charles street, Baltimore. Mrs W. M. Cary, Miss Cary, Established 1842. Frenci the language of the school. 2m mon wed sat MERCER UNIVERSITY,

MACON, GEORGIA. FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OPENS SEP-I tember 26th and closes June 28th, Eleganth furnished classrooms and neat, new octtages for students. Good board at reasonable rates. For ontalogue and a students.

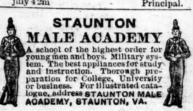
atalogues, etc., apply to
jyll &w HEV. A. J. BATTLE, President. MORELAND PABK MILITARY ACADEMY Near Atlanta, Ga.

A SCHOOL OF HIGH STANDARD FOR TRAIN ing and educating youths. Address july27—dlm CHAS, M, NEEL, Atlanta, Ga.



TRINITY HALL. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Near Louisville, Ky. Next session begins Sept. 19th Address E. L. McClelland, Head Master, or Rt, Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D., Box 87. Louisville, Ky.

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE Athens, Georgia. The exercises of this school will be resumed eptember 5, 1888, M. RUTHERFORD, july 42m Principal.



Atlanta Female Institute COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Day and Boarding School, Will re-open September 12. Every department,
Kindergarten, Academic, Collegiate, Art,
Modern Languages and E.ecution, under the management of able teachers. Constant'n Sternberg,
director of music. MRS. J. W. BALLARD,

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin 12th July, 1888, and end 12th September. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to John B. Minor, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law. may 30 2w june15 2w

FREEHOLD (N. J.) INSTITUTE, 45TH YEAR Prepares for business, and for the best Colleges. Backward boys taught privately. REV. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M.,

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re-open on THURSDAY, the 20th of SEPTEMBER,
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July18 2m weetsat Send for a Catalogue of the

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
which offers the STUDENT of Medicine superior dvantages. Dr. THOMAS OPIE (Dean), 600 N. Howard street, July 18-2m wed sat July 18 2m wed sat THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY—15 MILES from Baltimore (W. M. R. R. 14 officers and teachers, Careful training, thorough instruction, and the influence of a quiet Christian home in a healthy neighborhood.

REV. ARTHUR J. RICH, A. M., M. D. july 25—wed sat REISTERSTOWN, MP.

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And Southern Conservatory of Music will open september 3d, 1888, at Angier Terrace, Capitol Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

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As may be seen from the eminent and experienced ladles and gentlemen who compose the above Faculty, this school is complete in all its departments. These are progressive, energetic educators, who have given their lives to this noble work, and who keep pace with the improvements and advancements of the age.

Young ladies can receive here the most finished

pece with the improvements and advancements of the age. Young ladies can receive here the most finished and comprehensive, as well as the most thorough and practical instruction in every-department. Refer to any prominent citizen of Georgia who has been at all identified with the educational in-

Means' High School,

76 N. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. In this school, the pupil receives daily individua attention. Classes are not so large as to drown the individuality of the pupil; yet he receives the stimulus obtained by class-friction. Boarding pupils will be given every attention necessity for comfort, health and success in becoming good and useful men. For catalogus address,

T. H. MEANS, A. M. aug 19-d 1m, sun, wed

The Oueen and Crescent Route (CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.)

Are now running sleeping cars Chattanooga to Louisville, without change. No other line offers this advantage. Don't forget this. Also remember, that this is the only line running sleeping cars Atlanta to Cinncinsti without change.

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To make room for our Fall Stock will sell our entire Summer Stock at prices that cannot be equalled in the city for the next two weeks.

See for Yourselves and be convinced.

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For central property, consisting of two lots. One is 158x93 feet, and has three good street fronts, and the other is about 80x100 feet. On the property is one good 3-room cottage and three 2 room houses, all well rented. There is room for several more good houses. Here is a good chance to build up a piece of property that will pay a handsome interest on the investment. Street

car 1/2 block. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

This is One of the Very Best

BARGAINS We Have Offered This Season

\$650.00 For a level vacant lot 50x125 feet, on Pine street, which is paved in front of this lot, and has on it water and gas mains. The neighborhood is good and the location one that is improving rapidly. Owner has a note in bank that must be met, and this lot must be sold to pay it. It is offered for less than it cost sev-

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO. Beautiful West End Lot AT A SACRIFICE. \$850.00

eral years ago.

For Level Lot50x200 ft to a 10 feet alley on Gordon street, in same block with Academy, the best part of West End, neighborhood unexcelled. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

SUMMER RESORTS. THE TAVERN

NEW DECATUR, ALABAMA REDUCED RATES. \$2.50 PER DAY UNTIL OCtoher 1. Pirst season. Everything news. Elegant in all its appointments. Free Bus meeting all trains at both Old and New Decatur. Sample security of Old Decatur free of charge. Special rates to rcial travelers.

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tween Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., liate points, or to Savannah, Ga

SPRINGS BARLEY POWDER.

FULL WEIRHT

PURE

CREAM

NEW YORK, CHICAGO. 5 or 8p fol and n r m last

winds generally southerly.

actual time at each place.

ridian time.

STATIONS,

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA.

Observer's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, ATLANTA, August 21.—7. p. m. }
All observations taken at the same moment of

Observations taken at 8 p. m. Seventy-fifth Me

29,94 78 76 SW Light .10 Cloudy ery ... 29,90 74 70 SW Light .24 Cloudy 29,94 80 74 W 14 .64 Fair.

Report from Port Eads, New Orleans, Galvest

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Cotton Belt Bulletin

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Observations taken at 6 p. m .- Seventy-fifth meri

M. H. PERRY,

Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. Army.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level.

The T indicates the precipitation inappreciable.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JUDGE W. R. HAMMOND as a candidate for Senator from the Thirty-fifth district, subject to the democratic nomi-

I announce myself as a caudidate for the Senate from this, the Thirty-fifth district, subject to a dem-ocratic primary, if one should be ordered by the

executive committee. td FRANK P. RICE.

For Representative.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. H. VENABLE as a candidate for the Legislature from Fulton county, subject to the democratic nom-ingtion.

JAMES F. O'NEILL is announced as a candidate

Now and avoid the great rush

in the last few days. You can

now be waited on with some

ease and satisfaction. Don't

Florida Refugees.

You will find the real Floridians' headquarters at the office of the people's favorite "The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Florida Short Line," Kimball house corner, where you will find Ben Hopkins ("The travelers friend"), who is here to look after your comfort, and will give you a hearty welcome. You will be supplied with papers, writing nusterials, etc. We keep fully posted on the situation in Florida for the information of our is rids.

Is hereby given that Tate Spring, East Tennessee, is quarantined against Jacksonville, Fla., or any infected place. Parties from such places must prove they have been away fitteen days or more or they will not be received.

aug17 lw Thos. Tomlinson.

Persons coming south from Waycross and Jesup will not be allowed to come to this city unless they hold a certificate from the mayor or chairman of the board of health of the place from where they come, that they have been residents for thirty days continuously and that there is no contagious or infectious disease existing in same place. D. T. Dunn, mayor and chairman board of health, Brunswick, Ga. 1w

Pope said the proper study of mankind is man-and what to smoke. We say Grand Rupublic Cig-arros and Buffos fills an aching void for these many years. Try one and sin no more. Sold by all reli-able dealers.

Hon. Jeff Davis in

fire, 15 feet square, with

See the picture of

R. J. GRIFFIN.

C. T. C.

wait longer.

Your City Tax

Local rains, slightly cooler, except nearly stati



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and caunot be sold in concettion with the multitude of low test short weight lum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Oyal Barks Powder Co., 166 Wall St., New York. At Wholesale by H. A. Boynton Wyly & Greene, Atalnta, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES!

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,

WM. LYCETT'S ART SCHOOL & CHINA DECORATING WORKS, 671/4 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. [Established 1877 deduced prices for instruction during the summer nths. Oil, water-color, crayon and china paint-taught. Cool studios. Correspondence invited, ng and Gilding China for Amateurs a Specialty, t assortment of art material at New York prices, cited information to young ladies desirous of ching Decorative Art.

TENTS! A. ERGENZINGER, 12 E. Hunter, Atlanta, Ga.

44 Marietta St.



Make several pin holes in a card, about one-eighth for an inch distant from each other, and, holding the card at a distance of four or five inches against the sky before the right eye, with the left eye shut, bring the pin-head very near the open eye, so that it touches the lashes, and

in the line of sight. A perfect INVERTED imag eof the pin-head will be seen in each pin-hole.

We have the most perfect spectacles and eye-glasses that science and skill are able to

J. R. WATTS & CO., Jewelers and Opticians

OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.

Most Popular Instrument

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PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFERS.
Plain and ornamental roofing done in the best manner, and repairing old slate roof a specialty.
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PILES, FISTULA AND ALL RECTAL DISeases treated by a painless process. No loss of time from business. No knife, ligature or caustic. A RADICAL CURR guaranteed in every case troated. Reference given.

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Omce 42% Whitehall Street, Atlanta. rn weth'r

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Every Case Guaranteed BEWARE OF THE KNIFE. Ye Poor Sufferers of Rectal Diseases.

But come and investigate the merits of a perfectly painless system of RECTAL TREATMENT as practiced by me, and learn to shun and abbor the antiquated method of the knife, which either kills right out or makes the victims of the cruel system suffer the paints of the damned while life lasts.

Bundreds of patients have been under my treatment in this city for piles, protruding and bleeding, as well as internal piles, without one moment's loss of time from their business, and with infallible succless in every instance.

The same happy results have accompanied my treatment for all other rectal diseases and

FISTULA IN ANO. his dreaded bugbear yields like a charm to a factly painless procedure which has never failed intermeddlers. I extend a cordial invitation to who may need my services in this specialty, and the che indorsement of many of our best citizens, some of which I have been known for nearly wars. Notice my address. years. Notice my address.

M. L. LITCHTENSTADT, M. D.

alist in Rectal Diseases by the Brinkerhoft
em, room No. 9, Centennial building.

supondence solicited.

RAILS AND TIES.

A New Invention to Beat the Scalpes.

Device for Regulating the Speed of ains-An Official Announcement Still a Nuisance - Brief Mention.

Another invention. A young railroad man of Atlanta has come to the front with an invention in the way of a ticket that will bring him fame and an envia-

ble bank account. He hit upon the scheme by chance, but it will get there just the same.

The inventor yesterday favored a Constitution reporter with a look at his sample ticket, which is a fac simile of one that he has forwarded to the patent office at Wash-

ington.

It may not be strictly correct to state that it is the invention of a ticket, for the gentleman has simply gotten up a device that he intends ection with the present form of tickets, and a brief explanation of its merits is

As is well known to all railroad travelers who have purchased low-rate certificate tickets, they are signed at time of purchase, and on the return trip are also signed and witnessed. This precaution is taken by the railroad men so that the original purchaser will use the ticket instead of selling it to scalpers, and as they derive their principal income from the purchase and sale of this class of ticket, the new device will knock their business into a cocked hat, as it were.

In spite of the fact that these signatures were required, as stated above, it has been imsible for the railroads to guard against the transfer tickets. But this invention is so simple that it ought to have been in use long ago.

It is simply this: The purchaser of an ironclad ticket is not to be required to write his name, or make any formal declaration as to his intention in regard to the ticket. Nothing of the kind. The agent who sells the low-rate round trip points his little camera at you while he gives you your change. It records the image of the purchaser in an instant. The agent pulls out the slide, rubs his chemical sponge over the sensitized paper and—there you are. In the upper left hand

corner of the ticket he pastes that picture, puts it in under a stamp that embosses the edges, and unless you can find somebody that looks enough like you to risk the chance of a return on your image the ticket will carry the original purchaser and

nobody else.
With this device in general operation what a photograph gallery our ticket offices will be-come, and it will not be necessary for either councils or legislatures to pass prohibitory acts against the ticket scalpers. Their occupation will be gone and the railroads will not care.

Still a Nuisance. "I have been reading the articles in THE CONSTI-TUTION about what people would prohibit if they had the authority, but nobody seemed to notice what I consider the biggist nuisance in the city." This was the answer a reporter got yesterday when he asked a railroad agent for his share of news. Of course it was in order to find out to what nuisande he referred, though news. Of course it was in order to find out to what nuisanos he referred, though there was a suspicion in the reporter's mind that this might receive a late summer sell. But it was the depot hackmen that troubled the railroadman, and he expressed himself in strong language regarding their unnecessary yelling and monkey-shines. The reporter informed the objector that The Constitution had given the hackmen some advice. It was heeded for a few days and comparative quiet and decency had its inning. But these colored Jehus are making themseives entirely too numerous and becoming too noisy in their solicitation of business, it has been stated in the columns that the man who wishes a back will take one without any unnecessary delay. And to the ladies who may be traveling without an escort, the fact that they are obliged to run the gauntlet at the depot platform, with twenty or thirty backmen yelling at them, the present state of affairs must be very embarrassing, to say the least. It may says the heekmen time and trouble if they change their methods and accept the patronage that comes to them. They will suffer no loss of revenue, and less noise and confusion will make their business more popular.

Improved Equipment.

There is no branch of public service that has There is no branch of public service that has kept pace with the improvement made in the accommodations and equipments of the railroads of the country. And just now there seems to be a particularly strong rivalry among the great trunk lines of the country. The papers daily contain mention of the addition of some one of the first-class roads, and if the present improvement continues traveling will be robbed of nearly all its discomforts and inconveniences. Solid vestibuled trains are becoming common in the north and the vestibuled sleepers now being furnished the Richmond and Danville and running fino Atlanta give promise that the south will soon receive its share of the improvements in passenger service that are being introduced elsewhere. There is no reason to complain of the present accommodations furnished travelers in and out of Atlanta, the equipment of all the roads being generally good. But an improvement is certain to be made. There is no sort of doubt on this point, and it will not be many months before the vestibuled train will be a feature of southern travel. It will only need the introduction of this inviviting style of car on one road to get them all in line. Atlanta is the greatest present and prospective railroad center in the south and will always have the best, for competition keeps all the roads awake and makes them enterprising and accommodating. The vestibuled train is coming.

The following circular, signed by twelve

The following circular, signed by twelve members of the Traveling Passenger Agents' association, explains its noble purpose fully. No more generous class of people than the railroad agents are to be found anywhere, and it is a pleasure to recognize their efforts in matters of this kind. The circular bears the address of Captain Fred D. Bush, of the Louisville and Nashville, in this city, and rends as follows:

Tear Sir: Mr. Lucius R. Tuttle, traveling passenger agent Louisville and Nashville railroad, and a member of the Traveling Passenger Agent's association, died with yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fia., on 10th instant. As he had no life insurance nor estate free from incumbrance, we have thought proper to apply to members of our association and to his many friends in the railroad fraternity for voluntary contributions for the benefit of his wife and children. It is unnecessary for us to call your attention to the sad condition of affairs in Florida on account of the fearful scourge now afficient that state. Our association has no insurance feature and there is no way for us to belp our distressed members or their families except by voluntary contributions. A printed list with name and amount donated will be sent by the committee to Mrs. Tuttle and to each person contributing. If you feel that you can afford to help in this matter, please send at your earliest couvenience amount of your contribution to C. E. Harman, general western agent Georgia associated traffic lines, 131 Vine street, Cincinnati, O., who will send receipt for same by return mail.

Railroading in the Air. Here are the altitudes at which travelers on

western roads take in the sconery:
Marshall Pass, Denver and Rio Grande railway,
10.852 feet.
Climax, Denver and South Park division Union
Pacific railway, 41,325 feet.
Fremont Pass, Denver and Rio Grande railway,
11,329 feet.

Fremont Pass, Denver and Rio Grande rallway, 11,329 feet.

Boreas, Denver and South Park division Union Pacific railway, 11,498 feet,

'Hagerman tunnel, on the Colorado Midland railway, 11,528 feet.

'Alpine tunnel, Denver and South Park division Union Pacific railway, 11,624 feet.

It will be seen that Alvine tunnel is 96 feet, higher It will be seen that Alvine tunnel, and 772 feet higher than Marshall pass. It is the highest railway elevation in the world with the excention of a point on the Callao Lima and Oroyo railway in South America, which reaches an elevation of over 12,000 feet.

A New Device.

The Pennsylvania has placed on a number

lanta, Ga., to Savannah, Ga., to assume the duties of advertising and traveling passenger agent of this ompany.

Mr. Sam. B. Webb, traveling passenger agent, has
seen transferred from Montgomery, Ala., to Atlan-

been transferred from Montgomery, Ala., to Atlan-ta, Ga.
Mr. J. C. Shaw has been appointed traveling pas-senger agent of this company, with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala.
The above to take effect 1st proximo. Coming Conventions.

September 10.—Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Annual convention at Atlanta, Ga. September 11-13—Roadmasters' association of America. Sixth annual meeting at Washington,

motive Painters' association of the United States and Canada. Nineteenth annual meeting at Cleve-

land, O.

September 18, Tursday—National association of general passenger and ticket agents. Semi-annual meeting at 8 mitoga, N. Y.

September 1, Wednesday—Ass. o ation of North American railroad superintendents; meeting at Southern hotel, St. Louis.

September 19, Wednesday—Railway Station Agents' asociation of North America. Fourth annual convention at Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago.

September 20—Switchmen's association. Annual convention at St. Louis.

The Locomotive Firemen.

In anticipation of the 14th annual convention In anticipation of the 14th annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireness, which meets in this city on September 10th, Grand Master F. P. Sargent and Secr. tary and Treasurer E. V. Debs have undertaken to publish a complete history of the association and its workings from the first, together with portraits of the grand officers. The work is to be gotten up in handsome style and sent to every manager, superintendent and purchasing agent, as well as to members of the order and others, and advertisements are being solicited among the railway supply men.

Read the Schedule. THE CONSTITUTION has received the follow ing inquiry, dated at West Point, Ga. The only possible answer is given in the heading over this paragraph, and the "last train" will be found to

paragraph, and the "last train have no existence.
"Would you please let the people that live on the Atlanta and West Point railroed know what train that is that leaves for Opelika at 6:40 a. m. from Atlanta? We know nothing of it for the last few days. "Truly,"

Had Enough of It.

Tiblicall. and Underwood, who

Messrs. Dibbrell and Underwood, who for the past year have been employed as conductors on the Panama railroad, were in the city ductors on the ranging railroad, were in the city yesterday, en route to Mexico, having accepted positions on the Mexican Central railroad. The gentiemen have had sufficient experience on the isthmus of Panama to last them for a lifetine, and will probably never feel any streng desire to return to

Gallagher May Go.

The Macon Evening News says: It is ru-nored in railway circles that Mr. J. H. Gallagher, of Macon, master of trains of the Macon and Bruns-wick division of the East Tennesses railroad, has re-signed his position to become superintendent of a railroad in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gallagher is an excellent railroader and any rallway is tortunate in securing his services. Brief Mention

Travel was very good yesterday, Cincinnateing a favorite point with a large number. J. C. McMasters, traveling passenger agent of the Central, passed through the city yesterday. D. W. Appler, general agent of the Central road, made a flying trip to Chattanooga yesterday. John A. Gee, passenger agent of the Atlanta and West Point, is in the Carolinas on business for

C. L. Hopkins, passenger agent of the East Tennessee, with headquarters at Charlotte, N. C., is in the city. Preliminary surveys for the extension of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus will be begun rery soon.

Thomas McGill, joint northwestern agent of the Central and Western and Atlantic, left for Chicago last night.

Chicago last night.

Reported railroad earnings continue to show grativing increases and stockholders are correspondingly happy.

Marion Knowles, passenger agent of the Savanuah, Florida and Western, with headquarters at New Orleans, is in the city.

The rumor that the Pullman company will establish branch car works at some point in Alacatalish branch car. stablish branch car works at some point in Ala-ama is going the rounds of the press again.

Steve R. Johnson, general agent of the Queen and Crescent, who has been enjoying a vacation at Whitepath, Ga., returned to the city vester-Mr. T. O. Troy, superintendent of the At-

lanta and Florida, is energetically at work along the line and is doing everything possible to make the train service first-class and popular. The Queen and Crescent system has a lady employed as a traveling passenger agent. Her name is Mrs. E. R. Hall, of Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. Hall is said to be strictly business, good looking and

The Chattanooga Times says that the efforts to organize a railroad department of the Young Men's Christian association in that city have not been successful, and the proposed organization will be abandoned. The Southern Alliance, published at West

Point, Ga., is very indignant over the recent change in schedule on the Atlanta and West Point road. The Alliance evidently considers West Point equal-ly as important and deserving of accommodation

The Railway Age says that "Atlanta papers" mention the resignation of Sol Haas from the Richmond and Danville directory. If the Age was more specific in its credits, THE CONSTITUTION would not be obliged to again state that it was the first paper in the United States to publish this information. in the United States to publish this information.

Mr. E. R. Dorsey, general freight agent of the Georgia road, notifies shippers, that the Clyde steamship company will run an independent line from Charleston to northern ports, without reference to their Florida connections, which were abandoned about ten days ago on account of the force some

American travelers who contemplate a trip to Constantinople will be interested in knowing that the time required to cover the distance between London and Constantinople has been reduced from five days to seventy-six hours. If this thing con-tinues they will have first-class American cars in use on the other side of the pond soon.

Impurities of the blood often cause great annoyance at this season; Hood's Sarsaparill purifies the blood, and cures all such affection The question that agitates the public mind is not, who is to be president? But, what shall we smoke? Grand Republic Cigarros and Buffos is a solution of the question. Sold by all reliable dealers.

Unequalled as a Poisher.

A Benefit to the Gums Dr. J. P. Carmichael, D.D.S., Milwaukee, Wis adds his testimony regarding the merits of



Gentlemen:—The more I use your Ideal Felt Tooth Polisher the more favorably impressed I am with it As a polisher for the teeth and a means of hardening the sensitive gums, it has no equal, Its Economy. Holder (imperishable) 35 cents. Polisher only need be renewed. 18 (boxed) 25 cts

See the wonderful pyrotechnic display at Chautauqua Thursday night. The grandest display ever fired in the south.

AT THE WEEKLY DRAWING Of the J. P. Stevens & Bro. Watch Club Co Tuesday Afternoon,

a golden crown three feet deep. Chautauqua Thursday night.

CLOTHING FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

LIGHT WEIGHTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

You can find your idea of a comfortable sum. mer outfit in our complete stock. SEE OUR PRICES ON

Men's, Boys' & Children's Suits HIRSCH BROS., 42 and 44 Whitehall St.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWN KING.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Cotton, Woolen & General Mill Supplies MACHINERY and TOOLS

Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods. Belting, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the Cameron Steam Pump and Washburne & Moen .62 SOUTH BROAD ST. Wire Rope.

Glazed and enameled Tile Hearths and Facings, Hard Wood and Marbleized Iron Mantels, Plain and Fancy Grates,

GAS FIXTURES Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Baby Carriages. Agents for Knowles's Steam Pump, Climax Gas Machine, Otto Gas Engine, Hancock Inspirators, Wrought Iron Pipe for Water and Gas. ATLANTA, GA.

SEWER PIPE,

DRAIN PIPE CHINNEY TOPS Plasterer's Hair,

PLASTER PARIS, FIRE BRICK FIRE CLAY, MARBLE DUST.

CEMENTS!

ATLANTA, GA

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VOL. XXI.

GORMAN IS HOPEFUL.

He Says Cal Brice is Doing All That is Possible.

AND THE CAMPAIGN GOES ON WELL. The Republican Senators Are Hacked-Their Tariff Bill-Will Elkins Run?-Personal Gomp.

WASHINGTON, August 22 .- [Special.]-Democrats here are encouraged by the most favor-ble reports from all sources and from every

Letters received from prominent democrats in Indiana are couched in terms of great confi-dence, and predict a majority in that state for Dieveland and Thurman of at least ten thou-and. The factions that existed at the time of the St. Louis convention have disappeared, and both the Gray and the McDonald followings are working together like brothers now against the common enemy.

IN WEST VERGINIA.
Senator Faulkner, who returned today from West Virginia, scouts the bare possibility of republican success there. The recent democratic convention there nominated an excep-tionally strong ticket, which Senator Faulkner thinks will be elected by the largest majority ever known in the history of the state.

There is little faith put here in the talk that Hon. S. B. Elkins is to run for congress from West Virginia. Mr. Elkins, indeed, is not uspected of a particularly active and aggresswas bitterly disappointed at the refusal of his party to renominate Mr. Blaine, and his own enforced retirement as a party manager to make way for the friends of General Harrison has added to his acute despondency. But by far the

MOST ENCOURAGING REPORT OF ALL is that of Senator Gorman's touching the general situation, as gathered by the headquarters in New York. The senator says with emphasis and without reserve that matters there as and without reserve that matters there could not possibly be in better shape or more promising for democratic success. Mr. Gorman is a man who measures his words well. He is given neither to buncombe nor broyado, and being a manager of very large experience in politics this indersement by him of the work accomplished and in progress the committee in New York is of very great value. He says that the campaign will take on greatly increased interest from the

Yellow

ETTER OF ACCEPTANCE is promulg then asked as to how soon the public we likely to see the letter, Mr. Gorman said can only conjecture, and my idea is that the 1st of September is the probable date. You will remember that in 1884 the president's letter of acceptance was not given out until the 24th of August. Mr. Cleveland, therefore, by his own precedent, is not behind

Close friends of General Harrison here are beginning to entertain SUSPICIONS OF BLAINE'S LOYALTY to the ticket. They quote his reference to trusts as evidence that such a blunder coming from so bright a man could not but have been premeditated. Mr. Blaine, they say, was as familiar with his party's platform and his party's public expressions relating to trusts as any public man in America, and, with his appreciation of the value of things, must have known that such an expression, coming from him, would occasion interest and most savage criticism. They can't interpret it, therefore, except upon the theory that he really desired to do his party's ticket harm.

It is said that both Senator Quay and Colonel Dudley are so much disturbed by Mr. Blaine's infortunate utterance that a recast of his appointments to speak is seriously contemplated. The Indianians declare an utterance like that made on the stump in their state would cost party hundreds of votes, and this fact, coupled with the memory of the affront contained in Mr. Blaine's letter of four years ago withdrawing his libel suit against the Indian apolis Sentinel, makes it more than likely that the Maine statesman will not be heard at all, notwithstanding the arrangement already

made, in the Hoosier state this fall.

First and last the republican situation, as viewed from this standpoint, occasions a good deal of grunibling among the leaders of that party hore. THE REPUBLICANS ARE HACKED.

The republican leaders today made a frank and humiliating confession of the embarrassing position they are in with regard to their tariff It has been known for several weeks that they were having an extremely difficult time

in reaching an agreement on the subject. The day for reporting the measure has been postponed from time to time, and on each occasion the excuse given for the delay has smacked of The fall policy of the party is apparent now. That policy is to hold congress here as long as possible and keep up the agitation of the tariff

question from this standpoint until November. Mr. Allison, of the senate finance committee, approached Mr. Beek today and expressed a desire that the Kentucky senator confer with his democratic colleagues with a view to AGREEING TO A RECESS of the senate for two weeks from next Sat

Mr. Allison explained his request by saying

that with two weeks' time at their disposal, with no other business calling for their attention, the republican senators would be left to complete their tariff bill and report it to the .Mr. Beck conferred with his democratic col-

leagues, and the unanimous opinion was that no such steps as the one proposed should be taken. Mr. Beck himself agreed fully with the other democratic senators. The conclusion reached was that the proposition of the republicans was one merely to give additional time; and thoroby by the theory was that the comments of the comment time, and thereby be the better able to carry out their project of an all-the-year session. Mr. Beck reported the result of his conference with his friends to Mr. Allison and the

subject was of course dropped. It may be renewed, however, in some more open and formal manner. If the republican senators' will not be able to complete their bill before the 10th of September, it is not likely that de-bate on it can begin earlier than the 15th. The 20th indeed would be the more probable date. Then, if the debate is to become at all general, a month's time is a very reasonable allowance for the continuation of the debate, and that would bring congress up to within two weeks of the election

SHNATOR QUAY'S VIEWS. Senator Quay, whose visit to Washington at this time is known to be for the purpose of conferring with his party friends about the senate bill, is said still to adhere to his opinion that no bill should be reported. He is able to emphasize his views now by reason of the greatly reduced surplus in the treasury. His policy is for the republican senators to point to the changed condition of affairs as furnished by the figures lately obtained from the treas-ury department and declare that the pressing emergencies for a reduction of the revenue